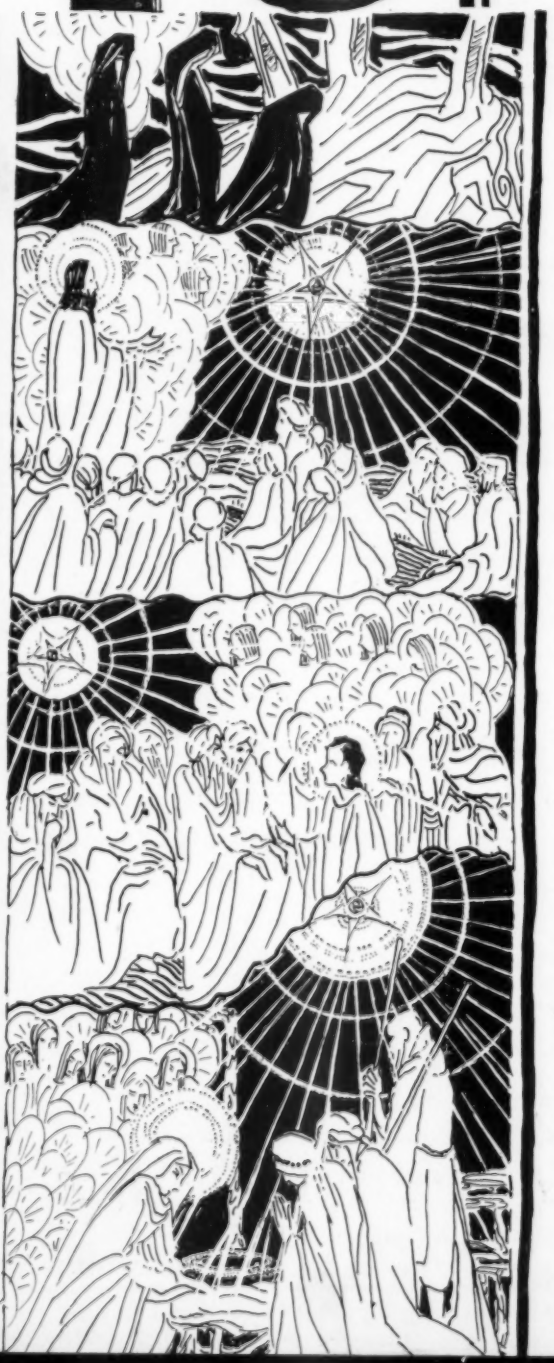
THE CRISIS



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A Record of the Darker Races

W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor — Irene C. Malvan, Business Manager

The Crisis was founded in 1910 and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is conducted by an Editorial Board, consisting of W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor-in-chief, Walter White, Herbert J. Seligmann and Rachel Davis Du Bois.

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FORECAST

We have the high privilege of announcing that Albert Einstein, one of the greatest living world figures, and author of the epoch-making theory of Relativity, has written for The Crisis a "Message to the American Negro," which will be printed in our February number.

In a time of poverty and depression, when the whole world is being re-built, there is needed as never before an independent critical journal like The Crisis. Poor as you may be, you cannot afford not to read it.

The Crisis is published monthly and copyrighted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 15 cents a copy, $1.50 a year. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage and while The Crisis uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879, and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.

S. S. 15

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As the Eagle Soars

We can still be thankful for the breed
Whom a cruel cross leaves straighter, stronger;
Who beyond the question of color or creed
See human anguish and naked need,
Hear only the groan of hunger.

JOSEPH AUSLANDER
in the New York *Herald-Tribune*

As the Crow Flies

England just now reminds one of the hunter who caught the bear. She cannot hold India, she cannot turn her loose and she must do one or the other and that quick too.

•

The League of Nations was cheerful and even hopeful when Japan entered the Russian sphere at Tsitsihar but the British toes at Chin Chow is another story.

•

If we can just get 25 million American laborers to furnish the bulk of relief funds out of their starvation and then bear most of the new sales taxation on their poverty, we'll have the burdens of government distributed widely enough to suit even Secretary Mellon.

•

It would have been a fine gesture if President Hoover had followed Presidents Zachary Taylor and Andrew Jackson and declined, under the circumstances, to issue a Proclamation of Thanksgiving for the world's distress.

•

Fine justice we've got in this great land! The question is not whether Sacco, Vanzetti, Mooney or Billings are guilty or innocent, but whether the honor and glory of our courts can afford to let them prove it.

At least one major industry in the United States shows no sign of depression and that is murder.

•

As a contributor to the Community Chest, we'd really like to know just what it cost the United States to keep young Italy from thumbing its nose at Grandi?

•

When some fool judge wants to play Czar, he tells the cringing unfortunate that he proposes to make an example of him! The only example he usually makes is of our criminal injustice.

•

The childishness of dressing up the bitter Socialist Snowden in red monkey clothes, to crawl crippled to the woolsack of the House of Lords, is too pathetic for mirth.

•

Our beloved relative and friend, the Golden Crow of Burma, has been hanged by England for unsuccessfully emulating George Washington. Peace to his poor tattooed ashes and hope for the eventual emancipation of Burma!

•

France the Courteous has just kicked the International Peace Makers in the pants and Secretary Stimson has been silent in four languages despite the Kellogg-Briand Pact. But let the Japs or Chinks or Liberians breathe aloud and then listen to the Yawps.

•

It's terrible and outrageous for the United States government to spend 177 millions helping the farmers; but nobody has calculated how much of the people's money Senators Davis and Watson handed the Sugar Trust for a little personal consideration, and how many thousand of millions the United States has given manufacturers since the Civil War.

•

The new cotton picking machine will do in three hours work what a black laborer does in 77 hours. But the Negro will not have those 74 hours for rest and education. O, no! he will be invited to use this leisure in starving and praising God for American ingenuity.

•

Dear Japanese and Chinese friends: Did you ever hear of the Spider who arbitrated between two flies on the basis of World Peace? Timeo White Men et dona ferentes.

•

Long live the Revolution in Spain! They have attacked Religion, Marriage and Land monopoly. We dare not even discuss them.

The Aaron Douglas Fresco of Harriet Tubman

AT Bennett College for Women, Greensboro, N. C., the mural painting shown above has recently been unveiled. The theme of the painting is Harriet Tubman, who led over three hundred Negro slaves to freedom by way of the Underground Railroad. She was born a slave in Maryland in 1820 and died in Auburn, N. Y., in 1913. She was known as the "Moses of her race." We quote the college ***Bulletin:***

The mural is best described in the language of the artist, Mr. Aaron Douglas, who executed the work at the behest of Mr. Alfred Stern, of Chicago, son-in-law of Julius Rosenwald. Mr. Douglas writes:

"I used Harriet Tubman to idealize a superior type of Negro womanhood. Her pioneer work for the freedom and education of our people is too well known to recount here. I depict her as a heroic leader breaking the shackles of bondage and pressing on toward a new day. Behind her and stretching back symbolically to Africa are the black men and women who toiled and prayed through three hundred years of servitude, gaining their freedom with the successful termination of the Civil War. A dismounted cannon with smoking muzzle is beneath the feet of Harriet Tubman. The group of figures to the right of the center symbolizes the newly liberated people as laborers and heads of families. The last figure symbolizes the dreamer who looks out towards higher and nobler vistas, the modern city, for his race. He represents the preachers, teachers, artists, and musicians of the group. The beam of light that cuts through the center of the picture symbolizes divine inspiration."

Negro Relief Work in New York

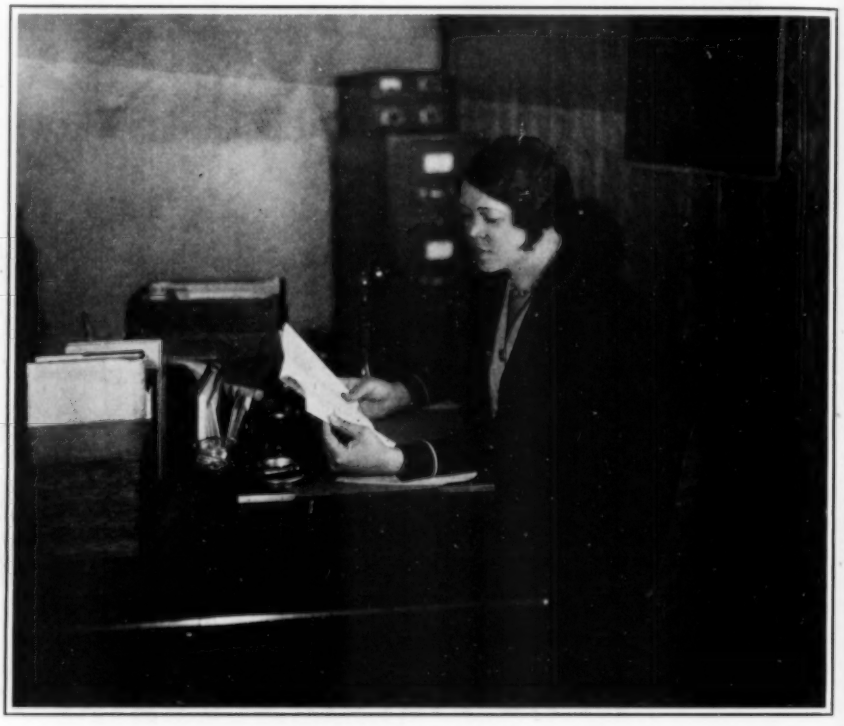
By CARITA OWENS ROANE

Superintendent Harlem Branch New York State Employment Service, State Department of Labor

The Employment Office*

AT a busy corner on the second floor, with windows facing both 132nd Street and Lenox Avenue, is the Harlem office of the New York State Employment Service, one of a group of ten non-fee charging offices, which the State Department of Labor has located throughout the State, four of which are in New York City. These offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service. This is direct recognition of the fact that for decades every comprehensive plan for ameliorating unemployment has included the establishment of public employment agencies.

While the primary function of the State's public employment office is to be a center where employees can be brought in contact with employers, and workers can register for possible job openings, the aim is to have each office exert a valuable influence on the economic life of the community by giving scientific and authoritative information and actively cooperating with existing social agencies. The Harlem office serves all residents of its district, and therefore the majority of applicants are colored.



Carita Owens Roane

The Unemployed

A conservative estimate of the weekly attendance would be 2,000 men and 3,000 women. The crowds are accommodated by permitting workers to remain two or three hours only, and requiring those who come in the morning not to return in the afternoon.

Migrants, and there are hundreds and hundreds of them, are urged to return at once to their homes, so as not to become members of the vast army of unemployed. In some cases where the migrant has been employed a number of years, and quit his job because he "wanted to come North" or "better his condition" or " got tired of the job," the employer through correspondence, has been induced to re-employ the worker.

Methods

This office does not ask employers to replace white workers with colored workers, but it does ask for an equal opportunity for Negro citizens where there are openings for workers. For instance, when the Cushman chain bakeries decided to increase their personnel, offering a course of training in their Greenwich Street store to young women, the management was approached by the New York State Employment Service and urged to include colored girls. However, they declined to do this. This policy is pursued vigilantly wherever and whenever possible, and some success has been achieved.

An intelligent and conscientious effort is made by the staff workers in the proper selection of applicants on the basis of ability, to meet the requirements of the position offered as outlined by the employer. References are investigated so that when an applicant is recommended for a job, there is on file in the office, a statement from his former employer as to his ability. The office is so equipped that any employer wishing to select his own help, can at any time have proper accommodation arranged for him.

A system of clearing unused labor calls among 40 non-profit-making agencies conducting employment offices in New York City, through which the unfilled jobs of each agency are daily brought to the attention of all, is conducted by the State.

Vocational Guidance

Recognizing the fact that vocational guidance is inextricably linked with modern placement methods, the interviewers in the State office do not wait to be asked for guidance; they offer it wherever possible. Twenty-four men were referred to the East Side Continuation School for retraining; fifty-one women were referred to the Harlem Continuation School. These day courses were opened to persons over 17 years of age who were unemployed. Fifteen young women who received training as power-machine operators returned to the office and were given jobs. A small number of Hoffman machine operators, stenographers, and hand pressers were also placed, as a direct result of retraining. Daily, men and women are given information about the evening high school, colleges, and trade schools.

When one of the Harlem public schools recently started a course in feather curling, mounting, and pasting,

*Although this article will deal primarily with the work of the New York State Employment Service, a placement and not a relief agency, yet some facts about relief measures as they affect the Negro in New York City, will be given.

a sign was posted immediately in the Women's Division, so that anyone who was interested might attend these evening classes. Arrangements were made with two of the Continuation Schools of the city to give tests to stenographers, pressers, auto mechanics, and power-machine operators. The clerical section requires that all stenographers shall take a test before they are referred to positions; the other tests are optional.

Kinds of Work

The applicants to the New York State Employment Service are divided into two main groups known as Men's Division and Women's Division. Then, there are numerous sub-divisions such as Professional and Technical, Clerical, Factory, Metals and Machinery, Domestic or Personal Service, Casual, Building and Construction, Agricultural, Hotels, Institutions and Restaurants, etc., etc. These divisions, as is very evident, are based on occupations.

In the Women's Division we find professional, clerical, and factory workers applying for domestic jobs because of the scarcity of work in all fields. The New York State Employment Service encourages applicants to register for work in which they have been trained, not only for the purpose of furnishing accurate statistics, but also to use this information so that various industries may be acquainted with the fact that colored workers are available.

Although 80% of the placements in the Women's Division are domestic, only 60% of these applicants are actually domestic workers. Twenty per cent are factory workers, 15% laundry and hotel, and 5% professional, clerical, and other skilled workers. Fifteen per cent of the female applicants are placed in factory or other skilled work, 2%, clerical, and 3%, miscellaneous.

Of the male applicants, 74% are unskilled and semi-skilled workers, 24%, skilled, 1%, needle trade workers and less than 1%, professional, technical, and clerical. Eighty-eight per cent of the placements in the Men's Division are in unskilled and semi-skilled work and only 12% are in skilled occupations.

Types of Work Offered

Types of calls received for male workers include:

Linotyper, concrete worker, acetylene welder, electro-plater, tile setter, duco finisher, auto trimmer, auto mechanic, body fender and radiator worker, presser, Prosperity press operator, pleater, commercial artist, brass moulder, parquet scraper, mechanical engineer, roofer, contractor carpenter, architect, grocery clerk, tailor, chauffeur, porter, elevator operator, baker, chef, garage worker, carpenter, plasterer, barber, upholsterer, caretaker, janitor, bootblack, errand boy, salesman, fireman, bricklayer, laborer, plumber, structural iron, stenographer, steam laundry, counterman, kitchen and pantry worker, houseman, shipping clerk, stock clerk, cabinet maker, stationary engineer, and watchman. (Note total absence of calls for waiters!!)

Types of calls received for female workers include:

Bookkeeper, stenographer, clerk, presser, dressmaker, finisher, draper, designer, samplemaker, examiner, power-machine operator, maids in stores, milliner, saleslady, stock girl, billiard girl, errand girl, manicurist, general factory worker, pantry-maid, steam laundry: family ironer, shirt ironer, shirt folder, mangle workers, trained nurse, matron, pastry cook, interior decorator, flower maker, waitress, cleaner, dyeing and cleaning worker, attendant, chambermaid, domestic, day worker.

Wages

It is exceedingly difficult to give accurate information about wages because the depression has brought on extreme variations and general wage cuts, producing a condition which may be described as hectic.

Domestic workers have been offered from nothing per month, room and board, to $15.00 per week. At this time (November, 1931), $30, $35, and $40 per month seems to be a popular wage. General factory workers are offered from $7 to $12 per week. In the garment industry the piece-work rate is popular. A rapid worker can earn from $12 up to $20 per week. A slow worker will spend his or her time a few days on a job and a few days tramping the streets looking for another job. The casual worker receives from $2 a day to $6 a day. One call came in for a scaffold painter at $2 a day!! On the other hand some painters are receiving $6 per day. The highest wage offered to chauffeurs in the past few months has been $25 per week; the lowest, $15 per week. The highest wage offered to chef cooks was $25 per week—the job was accepted by a man who has been earning $250 per month. Male Hoffman pressers can earn from $18 to $30 per week. Office workers receive $10 to $25 per week. One grocery store (white) offered $10 per week for a male bookkeeper, the young man to be a high school graduate. Auto mechanics receive $3 to $7 per day. Many shops put these men on piece-work rates.

There is a bright side to this picture as these placements demonstrate:

- Contractor carpenter—$150 to $200 per month
- Caretaker—$100 per month and four-room apartment with gas and light
- Grocery clerk—$18 per week, shortly raised to $25.
- Couple (maid and houseman)—$125 per month
- Chauffeur on truck—$6 per day
- Architect for a construction—contract
- Commercial artist for a large downtown firm—contract
- Matron, training school for girls—$60 per month to start
- Milliner, wholesale establishment—$35 a week
- Concrete worker—$8 per day
- Acetylene welder—$35 per week
- Licensed stationary engineer—60c per hour
- Tile setter—$6 per day
- Duco finisher—$35 per week
- Auto mechanic—$35 per week
- Body fender & radiator man—$35 per week
- Prosperity press operator, laundry—$30 per week
- Molder in brass factory—$35 per week
- Parquet scraper—$5 per day

Unemployed Women

At the extreme right, Mrs. R. E. Flowers, Assistant Superintendent, and Miss L. F. Phillips, Interviewer.

The Garment Industry

A word about the garment industry in which Negro, Italian and Jewish workers predominate. So important is the Negro woman worker considered, that two years ago the Ladies' International Garment Workers Union employed a young colored woman in the hope of unionizing more colored workers. This industry is a wide open one for colored workers. Here and there are colored forewomen in charge of white girls and in charge of white and colored girls. There are colored women who hold important jobs as designers, sample-makers, drapers, fitters, etc. There are thousands of pressers, operators, finishers. For men there are innumerable openings for Hoffman pressers and hand pressers, tailors and bushelmen.

Results

The following summary should be of interest. This six-months' summary omits July and August, because during these months, even in normal times, there are fewer calls for workers and naturally fewer placements.

Summary for the Months of March, April, May, June, September, October, 1931

Month	Registration Male	Registration Female	Renewals M.	Renewals F.	Help Wanted M.	Help Wanted F.	Referred M.	Referred F.	Placements M.	Placements F.
March	328	239	514	370	160	347	210	340	140	235
April	398	303	238	343	183	394	198	366	137	252
May	406	295	272	397	209	467	246	460	159	345
June	301	305	202	375	143	345	175	382	108	259
September	344	312	237	409	234	512	257	453	189	324
October	220	501	219	474	148	305	167	503	97	369
Totals	1997	1955	1682	2368	1077	2370	1283	2504	830	1784

Total Placements 2614

Registration—new applicants
Renewals—former applicants still unemployed
Help Wanted—calls for workers
Referred—applicants referred to jobs
Placements—jobs filled

Relief Work

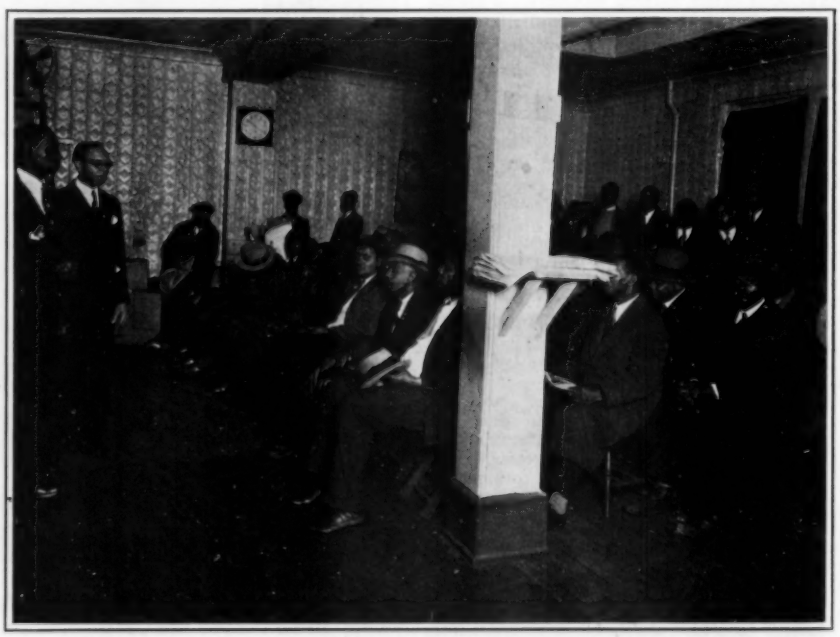
In the City of New York there are three agencies offering *emergency relief*. The State of New York has appropriated $20,000,000 for relief. This money will be allocated to various counties under the definite provision of the act which became a law September 23, 1931. New York City will, of course, share in this amount.* The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has approved and urged for adoption the plan for emergency work and home relief drawn up by Frank J. Taylor, Commissioner of the Department of Public Welfare. The plan provides $20,000,000 of municipal funds for relief this winter, including $5,000,000 for home or "outdoor" relief with the expectation that up to 40 per cent of the latter amount will be refunded to the city out of the state's $20,000,000 relief fund. New York City will thus have for the first time in more than a quarter of a century publicly administered out-door relief, made possible until June 1 of 1932—and till then only—by the act creating the state emergency relief fund. Commissioner Taylor's plans as outlined to the Executive Committee of the Welfare Council (composed of 51 recognized social agencies) call for thorough-going coordination of municipal and private relief activities so as to make funds available to both sources, go as far as possible in the alleviation of suffering this winter.

Commissioner Taylor's plan calls for (1) formal acceptance by the City of New York of the state emergency relief act; (2) appointment by the mayor of the chief engineer of each borough and the chief engineer of the Board of Estimate as a board to advise the commission in the planning of emergency work; (4) establishment of branch emergency work bureaus and home relief bureaus throughout the city; (5) a "complete and accurate survey" of the needy unemployed, public schools at strategic points to be used for the registration of applicants for municipal relief; (6) appointment of an advisory board of nine representatives of private welfare agencies by the Commissioner of Public Welfare to assist him in the planning and coordination of home relief. This plan is in conformance with action urged upon the city by the Welfare Council's Coordinating Committee on Unemployment."

Last spring when the city first began its appropriation of $2,000,000 per month for relief, work was given to married men three days per week at $5 per day. At that time the men were required to present from the Board of Elections a certificate showing that they had voted two consecutive years. Twenty-two hundred colored men were on the city's pay-roll. It is generally expected that the voting requirement will be waived this winter. Persons in need of food are to apply at the nearest police precinct, where after a check-up through the Social Service Exchange to see if any other agency is handling the case, they are given food tickets to be used in designated grocery stores. This will obviate the unpleasant conditions existing last winter when large crowds stood in line at the various police precints where baskets of food were given out.

Another outstanding project on foot to relieve distress is the work of the Gibson Committee. Last winter a group of bankers, brokers, business people generally, working under the direction of the Honorable Seward Prosser, raised money to provide three days work per week for married men. Later on in the winter Mrs. Belmont organized a women's division and raised money to provide jobs for single, unattached women, primarily white-collar workers. Sewing rooms for women were established in the various sections of the city. In Harlem, there was a

(*Will you please turn to page* 471)



Unemployed Men
At the extreme left, L. B. Bleach, Assistant Superintendent, and W. D. Simmons, Interviewer.

* *Better Times*, published by the Welfare Council of New York City.

The Negro in Cuba

By MARGARET ROSS MARTIN

WHO IS HE?

TO the American Negro, accustomed as he is to the, "One-drop-of-Negro-blood-makes-a-Negro," regime, the Negro Question in Cuba is at once enlightening and amusing. In the first place he learns that "Negro" in the Spanish Language means black and that Cubans whose skins are not black object to being called Negroes. Statistics give the racial population as 70% white and 30% colored and unclassified. The wisecracker who said that the superlative of false is statistics, must have been a white American referring to the racial statistics of Cuba, for I am sure that nothing could be more startling to the average white American than the discovery of "Who's Who in Cuba." Seventy per cent colored and thirty per cent white or near-white would more nearly describe them according to the standard of classification in "The Land of the 'free' and the home of the 'brave'." Evidently satisfied to leave the technicalities of racial distinction to those to whom it appears to be of such vital importance, the Cubans do not bother to make microscopic examinations of the blood, hair, eyes, lips and nails in order to determine the race to which an individual rightly belongs. The 70% of Cubans designated as white are those who on casual observance appear to be white. The goodly proportion of "unclassified" consist of a mixture of various foreign elements with the native, — Spanish, American, Irish, Chinese, or "what have you?" The greater proportion being Chinese. This unclassified group, possessing little or no African blood, refuses to be dumped upon the "Negro heap" as is the custom in the United States, but maintains itself separately, neither white nor colored, until the acquisition of wealth, education and influence gains them entry among the seventy per-centers. It is not at all unusual to see these three different racial groups represented in one family, living happily and harmoniously together, yet recognized racially as separate and distinct. The ever diminishing, less than 30%, remaining Cubans fall inevitably into that group of human beings described throughout the world as Negroes.

HIS POLITICAL STATUS

CUBA is too recently removed from her War of Independence, in which colored men played the leading roles, to begin excluding them from their rightful share in the government, even if she so desired. The name Antonio Maceo means just the same to Cuba as George Washington means to the United States, or Napoleon to France. It thrills the soul of the American Negro to witness the honor and glory heaped unstintingly upon the memory of that colored man. A colored man sits in the President's cabinet. Formerly, there were colored men in the Senate, a colored man was once President of the Senate, there are a number of colored representatives, judges, chiefs of police, army officials (though none in the Navy) and others high in political circles. Colored men in Cuba are ungrudgingly accorded the respect and recognition to which their rank and position entitle them.

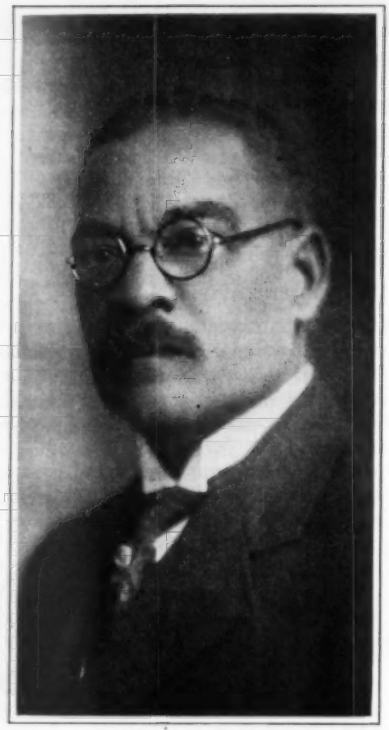
HIS ECONOMIC STATUS

IT is the Negro's own fault that he is not better off economically, in Cuba. At present there is no great obstacle to his competing with others for opportunities to serve and to acquire wealth. There are a few individuals owning business establishments either separately or in partnership with white individuals or companies, but the number of colored people figuring importantly in the economic growth of Cuba is almost negligible. Like all his race the world over, who have toiled so long and so futilely, he very naturally, if erroneously, tries to remove himself as far as possible from toil; consequently, we find him crowding the more pleasant, if less stable professions, taking life easy, while the Spaniard and the American are walking away with everything worth having. Negroes in Cuba are sadly lacking in group consciousness.

HIS SOCIAL STATUS

THOSE who are afraid that equality of opportunity for self-expression, and equality before the law, might lead to "social equality" (meaning intermarriage) should come to Cuba, for here they may have proof that all such fears are ungrounded and unnecessary. Fear is a bugaboo, and no man, however pure his ancestry, can think clearly, act sanely and deal justly until he has cast out fear. The Law of Natural Selection is a Divine Law, and when not interfered with, it works with order, precision and harmony. For the most part this Law of Natural Selection solves, or rather eliminates the "social equality" problem in Cuba. Here white mothers and colored mothers fondle one another's babies; white children and colored children play together, go to school together, chum together, grow up together, go in business together, but strangely enough, with all of this "togetherness" there is almost no marriage between distinctly white and distinctly negroid types.

I say, "strangely enough"—yet it is not at all strange, but simply proof of the perfection of Natural Law. Perhaps it is unnecessary to add that the first and foremost offender against this Natural Law, in Cuba as elsewhere is he who chafes most under its natural and inevitable consequences. Hôwever, be it said to the eternal credit, or discredit (depending upon the point of view) of the Cuban white man, he carries out the "white superiority" claim more logically than some, who in order to bolster up their own superiority complexes must needs create an inferiority complex for someone else. The Cuban white man seems to reason that since white blood is so superior, one drop or even as much as 50% of "inferior" blood has not the power to degenerate to the level of the beast, one upon whom he has bestowed the honor of parentage. The Negro man, that terror of the American Jungles, who must needs be slaughtered by the hundreds in the interest of white womanhood, furnishes the most puzzling element of the racial scramble in Cuba. Strangely enough, and it is indeed strange in this instance, though Cuban women are conceded by all who behold them to be among the most beautiful women in the world; and though the Negro man has nothing to fear, we find the black man confining his amours to black or almost black women. It is more rare to see colored men associating with white women here, though nothing would be done about it, not even the raising of an eyebrow, than in the United States where death, figuratively, literally or both is the penalty. Perhaps the colored men are so concerned with trying to keep the white men from walking away with all of the prettiest colored girls that the idea of evening things up a bit by crossing the line themselves, has never occurred to them. At any rate, the white man seems to be the only one running the entire gamut. In Cuba there are many occasions which bring Cubans of all races together socially. On such occasions they mingle freely and affectionately together and all seem to come out of it unscathed. At affairs of State where a colored man's position would entitle him to be present, he and *members of his family* go and dance and dine and enjoy themselves just the same as the



M. J. Delgado

other guests, without being stared at like circus freaks, insulted, or causing a nation-wide upheaval. But with all the intimacy of Cubans in ordinary human contacts, in formal society they are separate and distinct. The social elite divide themselves into clubs, and these clubs are rigidly exclusive, not solely with regard to social standing but with regard to race (perhaps "color" would be the more accurate word) as well.

HIS PROGRESS

SHIPS sailing due West out of San Francisco Harbor, arrive, in the course of time, in the Orient. If we could dig through to the "bottom" of the world we would find ourselves looking up at the sky. These apparently contradictory circumstances describe the direction the Cuban Negro is travelling toward Liberty, Freedom, Peace. Cuba is now in her Reconstruction Period. All and sundry are, theoretically at least, free and equal. But just as during our "Dark Days of Reconstruction," the Negro sank, fell or was pushed rapidly to the bottom in everything, so the Cuban Negro is travelling at an alarmingly rapid pace in the same direction. But the Cuban Negro will learn, as the American Negro has learned, that the bottom is not a bad place to start from, provided you do *start* and *keep going*. Contemplation of how nobly our ancestors, "did and died" is a splendid incentive to accomplishment, but can never be substituted for that which we ourselves must contribute to the world's work. The Cuban Negro has a background of which to be proud, but not upon which to lean. Through much bitter disillusionment he will learn, as his American brother has already learned that true liberty, freedom, peace is not a bequest but a conquest.

INFLUENCE OF AMERICAN TOURISTS ON THE SITUATION

THE blame for the rapidly spreading prejudice and segregation in Cuba can be traced only indirectly to the American Tourists. The tourist proper remains in Cuba from two days to two weeks, and accepts what he finds with apparent tranquility. "They're all 'niggers' anyway," is said to be the tourist's favorite exclamation on noting the presence of Negroes almost everywhere.

It is amazing what the American can

M. T. Ramirez-Medina

stand for outside of the United States. A couple of years ago a delegation of white cotton-growers from the most rabid anti-Negro sections of the United States, visited Cuba. Perhaps they did not know "the awful truth" beforehand, but the Cuban Secretary of Agriculture was a colored man, and they were his guests officially and socially. The Cuban periodicals carried many pictures of them shaking his hand and lunching with him. I do not know what apology they made to the folks back home, especially those with political aspirations, but so far as could be learned, they behaved themselves *here in Cuba* perfectly sanely and courteously toward that Cuban colored man who sits in the President's cabinet.

As an American Negro, I am only too sorry that they had no occasion to visit him in his home, for General Manuel José Delgado is one of the wealthiest men in Cuba, white or colored, and there they would have seen every evidence of wealth and culture, with white servants in livery — if you please — in respectful, nay servile attendance.

Nevertheless, race prejudice is spreading in Cuba. Canny business men, eager for the coveted American dollar, will first subtly, then openly practise racial segregation and discrimination whenever and wherever they dare. The ever-growing American Colony has imperceptibly, yet definitely set the standard, and the white and near-white Cubans anxious to ingratiate themselves with the lordly "Americanos" do not hestitate to follow their example.

The Negro himself, not realizing the situation as clearly as the American Negro does, fails to make the protest that he should. Whenever a voice is raised in protest, the Negro is quickly lulled to sleep again with that soothing Cuban refrain, "There is no difference in Cuba, we are all Cubans." In fact that very phrase has proved the Cuban Negro's undoing. Some time ago a colored senator succeeded in having a law passed prohibiting forever the segregation of one racial group by another, or the voluntary segregation of either group for any purpose. Sounds good at first, but it has so tied the hands of the colored people that they can never organize for any purpose whatsoever pertaining solely to colored people. So the Cuban Negro must accept discrimination and segregation without organized protest. Gradually, but effectively, their voice in politics is being hushed, daily they are being, not bluntly insulted, just simply ignored in

M. A. Cespedes-Casado

the economic struggle. Things do not look so bright for the Negro in Cuba at present; he has almost reached the end. But we who have already traversed that path know that it will prove just the beginning.

SOME DISTINGUISHED CUBANS

SEÑORITA MARIA THERESA RAMIREZ-MEDINA is just 22 years of age. She is the third daughter of the late Primitivo Ramirez-Ros, former representative from Matanzas, and later Secretary of Special Commissions of the House of Representatives, in which position his daughter succeeded him upon his sudden death last August.

Señorita Ramirez was a law student at the University of Havana when the untimely passing of her father thrust upon her the necessity of assuming almost the entire responsibility of her mother and younger sister and brother, she being the eldest unmarried daughter. She is a gifted public speaker, possessed of unusual intellectual brilliance, and very "easy to look at."

She has in her office eight subordinates (all white) and her salary is $3,600 a year.

GENERAL MANUÉL JOSÉ DELGADO, Secretario de Communicaciones, is the only colored member of the president's cabinet and the only man who has held consecutively, three cabinet posts. When General Gerardo Machado was elected President of Cuba in May, 1925, he appointed General Delgado, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, which position he held only three months when he became Secretary of Agriculture. After serving three years in this capacity, he was appointed Secretary of the Interior; then after two and one-half years in this post he was appointed "Secretario de Communicaciones," a position corresponding to our Postmaster Generalship, with the exception that every form of communication including cable, telegraph and even telephone are under his direct administration. This fact has caused no little annoyance to many Americans residing in Cuba, when during the recent upheaval, every piece of mail, cable and telephone call was subjected to the minutest scrutiny upon the order of this "Negro." There are 5,300 employees under him.

Manuél José Delgado was born 65 years ago of wealthy, landowning, farmer parents. Today, it is said that one may ride by train all day through the richest tobacco regions of Cuba without leaving the property of General Delgado. He was educated in the small town of his birth and, notwithstanding ample means, did not go away to study but took up farming and spent his early manhood in the development of his tobacco and cattle interests until the war of Independence, when he enlisted as a sergeant. Later, he was promoted to Commandante and his rank of general was won when he joined in the revolution led by José Miguel Gomez.

At the close of the war, he returned to the administration of his estates and began at the same time to take some active interest in civic affairs. He organized the first Rural Guard of Santa Clara. After Cuba gained her independence and began to administer her own affairs, he resigned from the Army and entered politics, running for and being elected to the office of Municipal Judge of his home town. Since entering politics he has held the following offices:

State Representative	4 years
National Representative	4 years
Secretary of Special Commissions of House of Representatives	2 years
President of Board of Education ..... (This position he held when the American, Mr. Frye was commissioner of schools)	4 years
President of the Liberal Party.	at present
President of Veterans' Council of Yaguajay	at present

Queen Louisa I.
In the Philippines Annual Fiesta at Manila, 1927.

Señor Delgado is married and has nine children—three sons and six daughters. The eldest son, Manuel José, Jr., was educated at Washington, D. C., and is now employed along with two of his sisters in the Government Department.

The Delgado family is modest and unassuming to a fault.

MIGUEL ANGEL CESPEDES-CASADO is a lawyer and Judge of the Court of Customs Appeals. Dr. Cespedes is likewise a colored man. (I dare not say "Negro" for one may not with impunity, call other than a black Cuban, "Negro.")

Born September 29, 1885, of humble parents in the ancient city of Puerto Principe (now Camaguey), Miguel Angel early faced the sordid realities of life, but early acquired a vision of better things, for himself and for his people. His early training stressed patriotism and the austere religious principles and practice for which the city of Camaguey is still conspicuous. His father fought in the earlier wars for Cuban independence, and directed the education of his son toward the end that some day he might have a hand in the affairs of a free Cuba. Fortunately, he had not overestimated the boy's possibilities. He was an exceptionally brilliant student, making such excellent records throughout his elementary and secondary training, that a wealthy man gave him a scholarship for his university education.

About this time colored Cubans began to be "race-conscious," or, more accurately, race-consciousness began to be forced upon them. The young lawyer Cespedes allied himself politically with Martin Morua-Delegado who, as first and only colored president of the Senate, fought uncompromisingly for the absolute equality of the colored man. Inheriting the mantle of the great Morua, Dr. Cespedes has for twenty years employed his exceptional talents specifically toward the advancement of colored Cubans.

Three times president of the Club Atenas, Cuba's most exclusive cultural, social and recreational organization among the colored people, Dr. Cespedes has probably done more than any other single individual toward making it an organization of which every Cuban is justly proud.

Steadily advancing in politics as elsewhere, he has held many important Government posts, and is at present President and Chairman of the Board of the Court of Customs Appeals.

The Young Negro Co-operative League

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Ella J. Baker

HERE, in brief, is what we have done:

(a) The Young Negroes' Co-operative League was founded at my call by some twenty-five or thirty young Negro men and women in December 1930.

(b) We now have organized councils of from 25 to 100 members in New York, Philadelphia, Monessen (Pa.), Pittsburgh, Columbus (O.), Cleveland, Cincinnati, Phoenix (Ariz.), New Orleans, Columbia (S. C.), Portsmouth (Va.) and Washington, D. C. The total membership now is 400.

(c) Twenty-five thousand copies of folders and pamphlets on consumers' co-operation, as concerns the Negro (written by me), have been paid for and distributed since last January.

(d) We are devoting the first year to the study of the history, principles and methods of Rochdale consumers' co-operation, and each council is engaged in extensive educational work. It is our conviction that we must be trained before trying to lead people.

(e) We are trying to enlist sufficient members in each community to start a co-operative enterprise by April of next year. A capital of at least $2,000 we deem the minimum.

(f) We have received no money or literature from the Co-operative League of the U. S. A. It has given us plenty of advice but no other assistance.

(g) Neither the Rosenwald Fund, the General Education Fund, the Russell Sage Foundation or the Rockefeller philanthropies have seen fit to render any assisfance in our effort to develop a real group economy among Negroes. Nor has the American Fund for Public Service seen fit to assist in the building of this fundamental economic movement. The same holds true of the Negro church. We are not disappointed since we did not expect any support financially from any source.

(h) We held our first national conference in Pittsburgh on October 18th, with thirty delegates who paid their own carfare to come.

(i) Our membership is restricted to men and women known as Negroes between the ages of 18 and 35. Older people are admitted by each council upon the approval of ⅔ of the membership. This measure is designed to keep the control of the organization in the hands of young people. We consider most of the oldsters hopelessly bourgeois and intent on emulating Rockefeller and Ford on shoestring capital.

(j) Due to my efforts, a co-operative society was launched in Buffalo and the enterprise it started in August is doing a business of $850 weekly and employing four clerks regularly and four extra high-school girls on Saturday. Our aim is to duplicate this achievement in every city where we have a council.

(k) Our Philadelphia Council has already started a co-operative newsstand and stationery store. This council has the largest membership of any.

At this first national conference of the League, there were five delegates from New York, seven from Pennsylvania, six from Ohio, three from South Carolina, and seven from the District of Columbia.

The following recommendations and resolutions were adopted:

1. That the Y. N. C. L. should remain separate and distinct from the Co-Operative League of the U. S. A., but should associate with it in any way that is deemed practicable.

2. That the fundamental difference between the Y. N. C. L. and the National Negro Business League and the C. M. A. be duly recognized. Namely, that the latter are interested in the *buying power of the consumer;* while the former is interested in *the consumer himself*. But that we urge our members to support the C. M. A. stores until such time as there are Co-Operative stores near them; and that the Y. N. C. L. should co-operate with the Business League and its officials in every practicable way.

3. That we seek to bring women into the League on equal basis with men; that, where necessary, Housewives' Leagues be formed and that where they are already formed the closest co-operation possible be established and maintained between them and the Y. N. C. L.

(*Will you please turn to page 472*)

Colored Co-operative Store at Buffalo, New York

N. A. A. C. P. BRANCH ACTIVITIES

By ROBERT W. BAGNALL, Director of Branches

Third Annual Meeting of the Indiana State Conference

The third annual meeting of the Indiana State Conference of N.A.A.C.P. Branches was held at South Bend, October 23rd to 25th. There were delegates from most of the branches in the state and the attendance was larger than at any previous meeting of the Conference.

Among matters which were discussed were: the support of the state and national work, the new regional plan of organization, the work of young people in the Association, the church and Negro advancement, the Negro and public instruction in Indiana; social unrest among Negroes, and how to correct wrong thinking on the part of colored people.

Highlights of the Conference were the Sunday mass meeting addressed by Attorney-General James M. Ogden and the banquet given for Mrs. Katherine Bailey, president of the Conference and winner of the 1931 Walker Award. In his address, Attorney-General Ogden severely criticized the attitude of the authorities of Marion, Indiana in the lynching which occurred there and their lack of cooperation in the attempt to bring the lynchers to justice.

Mrs. Bailey was re-elected president of the Conference. Other officers are: first vice president, Mrs. Lena Ramey; second vice president, Mr. H. J. McKinney; secretary, Mrs. Willa McNeil; assistant secretary, Miss Faith Brown; treasurer, E. E. Willadson. Members of the executive committee are Mrs. Grace W. Evans, Mr. R. L. Bailey, and Mr. T. E. Graves.

Second Annual Meeting of the Ohio State Conference

The Ohio State Conference of N.A.A.C.P. Branches held its second annual session at Columbus, September 25th to 27th. Earnest discussions were entered into as to discrimination and segregation in penal institutions of the state; abuses in the police departments; discrimination in the Ohio school system, and various phases of the Association's work.

The Ohio State Conference has done notable work since its organization. Its most outstanding accomplishments were its successful campaign against Senator McCulloh, who voted for Judge Parker, and its work to defeat hostile members of the Board of Education in Columbus.

The officers elected for 1932 are C. E. Dickinson, president; David Pierce, Mrs. Estelle R. Davis, Mrs. Jennie Hale and Atty. J. Maynard Dickerson, vice presidents; Miss Geraldyne Freeland, secretary; Mrs. Jessie Hathcock, treasurer.

Negroes in New Jersey, Led by N.A.A.C.P., Help to Defeat Baird

The New Jersey State Conference of N.A.A.C.P. Branches led the fight to defeat ex-Senator Baird, in his candidacy for governor, because of his vote for Judge John J. Parker.

It is computed by qualified persons that of the 90,000 Negroes voting in the election, 75,000 voted against Baird, thus strongly contributing to his overwhelming defeat.

The leaders of the Conference in the fight were Dr. Vernon F. Bunce, president, and Dr. George L. Johnson, vice president.

Brooklyn Branch Conducts Drive

The Brooklyn Branch has just closed its campaign conducted under the direction of Robert W. Bagnall. It obtained around $600 and aroused much interest. The team leaders bringing in the largest amounts of money were, in order, Miss Marian Allen, Mrs. A. R. Duckett. The individual worker making the best showing was Mrs. Anna Holbrook Keelan. This Branch has just stopped again the showing of the "Birth of a Nation" in two theatres. Alexander L. Miller is president of the Brooklyn Branch.

Michigan Branches Fight Extradition of Colored Man to Alabama

Much stir was created by the attempt of the Michigan Branches to prevent extradition of Dove Ballard to Alabama, on the ground that he was not likely to receive a fair trial. The extradition was delayed for many hearings but was finally granted after an investigation had been made in Alabama at the request of the Governor of Michigan as to the possibility of a fair trial being given Ballard.

Branches Stop Showing of "Birth of a Nation" Film

During 1931, the following branches of the Association were successful in stopping the showing of "The Birth of a Nation":

Detroit, Mich., Omaha, Neb., Montclair, N. J., Jersey City, N. J., Portland, Oregon, Philadelphia, Pa., Topeka, Kansas.

New York City Has Big Drive and Organizes Strong Branch

Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, Regional Field Secretary of the Association, recently completed a campaign in New York City, which resulted in $3,323.31 and nearly 2,500 members. Great enthusiasm was manifested in Harlem and nearly four hundred people and most of the principal churches worked to put the drive over.

On the closing night of the campaign, a branch was organized with the following officers: president, James E. Allen; vice presidents, Edgar Parks, Mrs. Sadie Stockton, Mrs. Florence Henderson; secretary, William C. Anderson, Jr., treasurer, Hubert T. Delany. The branch has planned an aggressive program of activities. The work in New York has been done in the last few years through a women's committee, a men's committee and the National Office.

The New York Branch has opened its office in Harlem at 2370 Seventh avenue and employed a full-time Executive Secretary in the person of William C. Anderson, Jr., formerly an executive of the Y.M.C.A. and the Urban League.

New Economic Program for the Branches

The National Office has sent out to the Branches the outline of its new economic program, to be added to the work the Branches are now doing. It is especially pertinent in view of the present unemployment situation.

The new program proposes that the Branch appoint a representative and influential committee, to include white as well as colored members wherever possible, to gather authoritative information about employment of Negroes in municipal and county positions supported by public tax funds. Wherever it is found that unusual discrepancies exist in employment, this committee is to prepare and present memorials based on the facts to the proper authorities, with requests for a larger share for Negroes in the expenditure of public funds.

In Baltimore, for example, with the exception of street cleaners and a few firemen, Negroes have no jobs from sixteen million dollars expenditure of tax funds, towards which they pay on the same basis as white.

The second item in this program is for a special committee (which may be same one as provided above) to inquire

(*Will you please turn to page* 473)

Harlem John Henry Views the Airmada

By ALICE DUNBAR NELSON

HARLEM JOHN HENRY mused into the sky,
"Beauty must be, must be, else life is dust."
Outspread white wings that cleave the sullen gray,
Myriads of double wings, swooping on in threes,
Darting tralineate, far, near, in threes,
Twelve, thirty, sixty. And converges now
A flock of eagles, zooming crescendo roars;
In threes and twelves, thrice tens, and six times ten;
Six hundred more make dark the air, and cloud
That lone sarcophagus commemorative of him
Who cried in pain of soul, "Let us have peace!"

Beauty must be. But is this threat beauty?
Harlem John Henry hears the sinister drone
Of sextuples of planes. Sings jeeringly—

"I've got wings,
You've got wings,
All God's chillen got wings!"

Lowers his gaze from dun rain-clouds of May,
Where scarring wings insult the quiet of spring,
And laughs aloud at that white pediment,
On whose Corinthian beauty blazons tall
The hope-fraught words that make the Hudson sneer,
And Harlem John Henry rock with mirthless mirth.

Beauty and peace? Beauty and War? Yet no.
Beyond the clouds that drift athwart the wings,
An ancient scene seeps in John Henry's soul.
Above the crashing zoom of mighty sound,
John Henry hears a throbbing, vibrant note—

"Boom ba boom boom
Boom ba boom boom
Boom ba boom!"

Jungle bamboula beats the undertone
To all that fierce hoarse hiss above the sky.
Cruel corsairs of foul, slave-weighted ships;
Deep-throated wails from black, stench-crowded depths—

"Sometimes I feel like a motherless child,
Sometimes I feel like a motherless child,
Sometimes I feel like a motherless child,
A long ways from home!"

Beauty must be, must be, beauty, not death.
Harlem John Henry shivers. A gusty blast,
March winds benumbing Boston streets of old;
Crispus, the mighty, gone Berserk again,
Cursing his rage at red-coats' insolence,
Smiting a first wild blow for Liberty,
Dying, his face turned to the bullets' spirt.

"Joshua fit de battle of Jericho, Jericho,
Jericho!
Joshua fit de battle of Jericho,
An' de walls come tumblin' down!

Surcease of weary strife. An infant land
That marched erect to wealth on lowly backs.
Harlem John Henry's soul flowed to the past;
Zoom-zoom, resounding from the lowering sky,
Throbs like the bass-viol in the symphony—

"Go down, Moses, way down in Egypt's land,
Tell ol' Pharaoh, let my people go!"

"Peace will be served by this, this airmada,
For me and mine, they said," John Henry mused.
"We helped build beauty tall unto the skies."
But years ere towers could rise of steel or stone,
Structures that clutched the rocks beneath the sea—
Boom-boom, drum beats of seventy years agone,
Boom-boom, answering the zoom of circling wings—

"We are coming, Father Abraham,
One hundred thousand strong!"

And in the camp fires' glow o'er Wagner's heights,
A thousand black throats hurl their melody—

"Dey look like men,
Dey look like men,
Dey look like men of war;
All dressed up in deir uniforms,
Dey look like men of war!"

Let us have peace! and weary warriors
Echoed the clatter of dropped pen that wrote
Fulfilment of three centuries of hope—

"Sometimes I feel like an eagle in de air,
Some-a dese mornin's bright an' fair
I'm goin' to lay down my heavy load,
Goin' to spread my wings an' cleave de air!"

Who thought of beauty? Money marts and trade,
Argosies on seas, schools, churches, trusts and rings,
Politicians, wealth, cotton, wheat, machines,
Steel tracks, flung spider-like o'er continent.
Harlem John Henry hears a tiny voice,
Piping a thin thread through that turgid roar,
"Get money, get trades, be thrifty, be compliant!"

"We are climbin' Jacob's ladder,
We are climbin' Jacob's ladder,
Every roun' goes higher, higher,
Every roun' goes higher, higher,
Soldiers of de Cross!"

Beauty is lost in smugness, sordidness,
Harlem John Henry sights a bombing plane,
Flashing white shafts across the lowering sky,
As back in Ninety-eight there gleamed cruel steel
Of jingo jabs, and little children sang
About a ship called Maine, that sank too soon.
Surging up a red-hot Cuban hill,
A medieval charge in khaki garb—

"There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night!"

Beautiful the feet of them that bring us peace!
Beauty in wings that cleave th' uncharted air!
Zoom-zoom, by threes, by twelves, six hundred more,
Etching their path from cruel past to now.
Harlem John Henry stands with lifted face,
Ruthless star-shells are shattering round his feet;
He staggers through the muck of No-Man's Land—

"Singin' wid a sword in my han',
Singin' wid a sword in my han',
Purties' singing evah I heard,
Way ovah on de hill,
De angels shout an' I sing too,
Singin' wid a sword in my han'!"

Stumbles again from France and Flanders Field,
Back from the mire and rats and rotting dead,
And that wild wonder of a soundless world,
When death ceased thundering that November day.

"My Lord, what a mornin',
My Lord, what a mornin',
My Lord, what a mornin',
When de stars begun to fall!"

Back o'er the sea and home—that soon forgot,
Lustily singing, as he ever sang—

"Goin' to lay down my burden,
Down by the river-side,
Down by the river-side,
Goin' to study war no more!"

Now, o'er the Hudson on this day in May,

(*Will you please turn to page* 473)

Gautier on Aldridge

Translated by W. NAPOLEON RIVERS, Jr.

A dramatic criticism of Ira Aldridge, the American Negro actor, by Théophile Gautier; written in Russia, 1858; translated from the "Voyage en Russie" Volume, pages 154-56, Edition définitive, Charpentier et Fasquelle, Paris. 1895.

The translator says:

"In my judgment, the dramatic appreciation of Aldridge has point and weight because of its source: Gautier was the archapostle of the Art for Art's sake theory in France, an impeccable and influential poet, and a critic in dramatic and plastic arts whose criticisms, appearing in the leading contemporary Parisian journals, suffered no contradictions."

Aldridge was born in Maryland in 1810. He was educated at the University of Glasgow and made his debut as actor in 1833. He often played "Othello" to Edmund Kean's "Iago." Afterward, he was welcomed all over Europe and presented with the highest decorations. The Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford-on-the-Avon has an inscription to Aldridge written by James Weldon Johnson and paid for by money raised among American Negroes.

By Theophile Gautier

DURING my sojourn in the City of the Czars, Ira Aldridge, the celebrated American Negro actor, happened to be there for a while. He was the lion of Saint Petersburg. He was performing at the Hippodrome, which is not far from the Grand Theatre, and in order to obtain a seat at one of his matinees I found it necessary to apply for tickets some days in advance. He played Othello first, and because of his origin, he was able to forego the use of the usual artificial make-up paint of Spanish liquorice and coffee grouts; nor did he need to cover his arms with the sleeves of a dark-colored, knitted vest. He had the natural complexion for the rôle, and did not need to exert any effort to adapt himself to it. Therefore, his appearance on the stage was one of supreme magnificence: It was Othello himself, just as Shakespeare created him,—with his eyes half-closed as if dazzled by the African sun, his nonchalant Oriental bearing, and that easy Negroid gracefulness that no European can ever imitate.

Since there were no English speaking theatrical troupes at Saint Petersburg, but only a German one, Ira Aldridge recited the text from Shakespeare, while his interlocutors, Iago, Cassio, and Desdemona, answered him in Schlegel's German translation. The two languages, both of Teutonic origin, did not counteract each other too much, especially for one who, like myself, understanding neither English nor German, riveted his attention principally on the changes of countenance, gestures, and the plastic phases of the role. But this medley must have seemed strange to those who were acquainted with the two languages. I was anticipating an energetic, loose-jointed, and impetuous manner, somewhat savage, in the style of Kean; but the great Negro tragedian, doubtless to appear as cultured as the white man, possessed a style of acting which was sober, steady, classical, and majestic, much resembling that of Macready. In the final scene, his display of passion never went beyond certain bounds; he smothered Desdemona in a most considerate way, and yelled becomingly. In a word, as far as I could judge, under the circumstances, he had more talent than genius, more finesse than inspiration. However, let me hasten to say that he unquestionably produced a stupendous effect, and

IRA ALDRIDGE
From THE CRISIS, *June*, 1929.

inspired endless applause. An Othello lighter in complexion and more ferocious in manner would have perhaps succeeded less. After all, Othello had been living among Christians for some time, and the Lion of Saint Mark must have tamed the lion of the desert.

The repertory of a Negro actor seems to have to be limited to colored plays; but, when one thinks about it, if a white comedian besmears himself with bister in order to play a Negro role, why shouldn't a Negro comedian sprinkle himself with ceruse in order to play a white role?—This is what happened: The following week, Ira Aldridge played the role of King Lear in a fashion to produce every illusion desirable. A flesh-colored skull-piece of cardboard, from which were hanging some grey locks of hair, covered his own hair and extended downward as far as his brow like a helmet; a filling of wax hid the sagging curves of his wide nose. A thick coat of paint covered his swarthy cheeks, and a large white beard, spreading over the remainder of his face, came down as far as his chest. The transformation was perfect; Cordelia herself would never have been able to suspect her father of being a Negro.—Never was the art of dramatic illusion extended so far. By a sort of coquetry, readily understood, Ira Aldridge had not whitened his hands, and they appeared beyond the ends of his coat sleeves as brown as a monkey's paws. In my opinion, he was superior in the role of the old king persecuted by his unkind daughters to the one in which he was the blackamoor of Venice. In the former he acted, in King Lear he was himself. He had superb outbursts of indignation and anger, accompanied with a sort of somnolent rambling discourse, just like an old man nearing eighty years of age who is passing from idiocy to madness, under the insufferable weights of adversity and misfortune. One phase of his acting was astonishing, showing how perfect was the tragedian's mastery over himself; although in the flush of manhood, Ira Aldridge did not let out during the whole evening, a single youthful movement; his voice, his step, his gesture, all were those becoming an octogenarian.

The success which the Negro tragedian was enjoying goaded the great Russian comedian Samoïlof to emulation. The latter, at the Alexander Theatre, was also playing Othello and King Lear with an inspiration and a force thoroughly Shakespearean. Samoïlof has a manner of acting which resembles that of Frederick; he is uneven, fantastic, sometimes sublime, full of flashes and suggestions. At the same time, he is unmanageable and ludicrous; and if he plays the role of hero, he does not play with less effect the role of villain. He is, however, a well-bred man of excellent manners. An artist to the finger-tips, he designs his own costumes and sketches his caricatures as ingeniously off-hand as by purpose.—His performances were popular, but not as popular as those of Ira Aldridge.—Candidly, Samoilof could not make himself a Negro.

By the Editor of THE CRISIS

ORDINARILY this would be the end of the story. But like nearly everything else in America, there remains to be pointed out the trail of race discrimination and, in this case, a singularly petty one. The translator of this passage from Gautier tells the story:

"My work on a doctoral thesis in Romance Languages here at Cornell brought me in contact with it. My discovery of this unbiased criticism, so complimentary to Aldridge, led me to make a page for page and line for line comparison between the French text and the twenty-four volume English translation of Gautier's work by Professor F. A. De Sumichrast of the French Department of Harvard University. To my surprise, it was omitted. De Sumichrast translates beautifully enough up to this passage on Aldridge, makes an abrupt halt, then takes a leap and continues his translation one paragraph beyond! I then investigated with extreme care the doctoral dissertation of Helen Patch, Bryn Mawr, 1922, bearing the title "The Dramatic Criticisms of Théophile Gautier." Mention of the criticism on Aldridge could not be found within its covers. Louise Bulkley Dillingham, writing another doctoral dissertation on Gautier, at Bryn Mawr, five years later, does not touch upon the subject. Thus we see that this tribute to Aldridge has been denied an available or permanent form in English."

One wonders how far this calm concealing of truth in our universities and colleges has contributed to "proving" Negroes inferior? Perhaps also this is the reason that Pushkin, the mulatto founder of Russian literature, has never been translated into English, save in the case of a few fugitive scraps.

Christmas for Colored Children in the Panama Canal Zone

Dr. Dan Williams

1. His Life

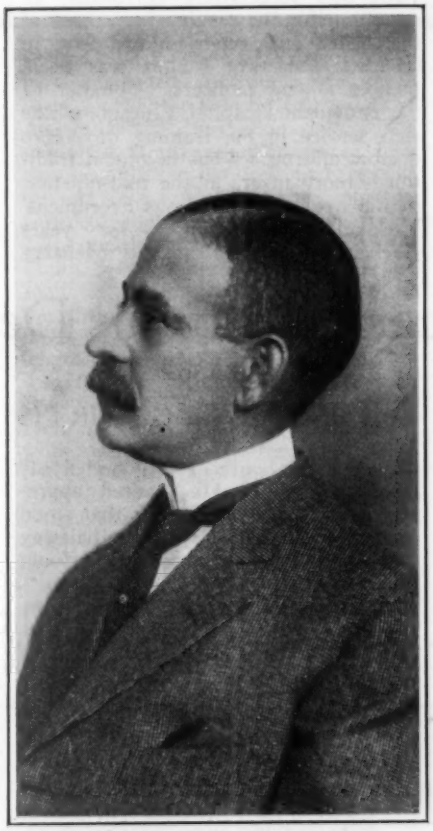
By IRENE M. GAINES

ON January 18, 1858, in Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pennsylvania, Daniel Hale Williams was born to Daniel and Sarah Price Williams. He was the sixth of seven children. It was here, in Hollidaysburg, that little Dan first attended school. While only a little chap, the family circle was broken by the death of his father, which deprived the home of its usual comforts. Thereafter, Mrs. Williams, with her seven children, returned to Annapolis, Maryland, her native home. Here, Dan attended the Stanton School.

Later, two sisters desirous of learning the hair-dressing trade, went to Chicago and Rockford, Illinois, respectively. Mrs. Williams followed. She left little Dan in school in Baltimore, under the direct supervision of a Catholic Priest, Father Williams, who took a kindly interest in the boy. After a time, Mrs. Williams sent for Dan to come to Rockford. On this trip he proudly traveled alone. He remained in Rockford a short time, going from there to Janesville, Wisconsin.

Dan now realized, for the first time, the sting of poverty. It was thought several times that he would have to stop school and work. With no money and without friends, he became discouraged. But with the untiring help of his devoted mother and sister, he managed to finish high school. Later, by working during the summer months, he earned enough to complete his academic course at Hare's Classical Academy of Janesville. It had been Dan's great hope to receive a scholarship. In this he was disappointed. Still he determined to continue his education. His first impulse was to study law. After one year's study of this subject, however, he realized that he was not suited to that profession.

In Janesville, lived one of the most distinguished surgeons in Illinois and Wisconsin, Surgeon-General Henry Palmer, who had served on the staff of General Grant during the War of the Rebellion. In those days, it was the custom for those desiring to study medicine to begin their course of study in an office under the tutelage of some recognized physician. Accordingly, young Dan began the study of medicine in 1878, under this distinguished preceptor who had consented to "try him out." Young Dan made good. In 1880, he entered the Northwestern Medical School, Chicago; served as interne in Mercy Hospital, graduated in 1883, and immediately began the practice of medicine in Chicago.



The beginning of the professional career of Dr. Williams was marked by many successes. In 1884, he took up active surgical work in connection with the South Side Dispensary. In 1885, he was appointed assistant physician in the Protestant Orphan Asylum, succeeding to the position of attending physician on the retirement of Dr. M. P. Hatfield. For a period of four years, he was demonstrator of Anatomy in the Northwestern Medical School.

In 1887, Dr. Williams was appointed a member of the Illinois State Board of Health, and was reappointed to this position in 1891. He had now established a large practice, and had been honored by the state, but he had a vision of larger usefulness to society. Because of the refusal of Chicago hospitals and nurse training schools to admit young colored men as internes and young colored women as pupil nurses, Dr. Williams saw the necessity of having an institution where color would be no bar to those desiring such training. He succeeded in interesting others in his unique plan, and in 1891, Provident Hospital, with its first training school for colored nurses in the United States, came into existence. Dr. Williams remained as attending surgeon to the institution until May, 1912, when he resigned.

In 1893, during President Cleveland's administration, he was appointed Surgeon-in-chief of Freedmen's Hospital, at Washington, D. C. Dr. Williams reorganized that hospital, and established a training school for colored nurses, and put the institution on a modern surgical basis. In 1898, he resigned the position and returned to his practice in Chicago.

He was attending surgeon to Cook County Hospital, Chicago, from 1901 to 1905, and has the distinction of being the only colored operator prior to 1902, who had developed a working, up-to-date knowledge of surgery. White surgeons, before this date, were called upon to perform all surgical work.

In 1900, through the good offices of Dr. R. F. Boyd, Dr. F. A. Stewart and Dr. George W. Hubbard, all pioneers in medical education for colored youth, Dr. Williams was invited to Nashville, Tennessee, to hold a surgical clinic. At that time Meharry Medical College did not have the facilities of a hospital. A dark, basement room, below Dr. Boyd's office, was used for an operating room. Here, by lamp and candle light, Dr. Williams held the first clinic of Meharry medical college, performing four successful operations. For many years after this first clinic, Dr. Williams served as Professor of Clinical Surgery at Meharry, and each year visited that institution and held a surgical clinic for the benefit of a large number of students.

The work and success of Dr. Williams has been an inspiration to hundreds of medical students with whom he has come in contact. Wherever the call was made for help along surgical lines, whether in hamlet or city, north or south, there he went, many times without fee, to help build up and strengthen medical schools and hospitals, and to put them on a modern basis; many times performing difficult operations without proper facilities.

Because of his skill, Dr. Williams was made an associate on the surgical staff of St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago—one of the oldest, most aristocratic and renowned institutions of its kind in the middle west. On November 13, 1913, he was made a charter member and fellow of the American College of Surgeons, an organization of the most distinguished surgeons of America and Canada.

2. His Place in Medicine

By U. G. DAILEY, M.D.

WHEN Dr. Williams entered the study of medicine in 1880, the surgical profession was in controversy over the new idea of antisepsis, which was soon to revolutionize surgical practice. Two years after his graduation in 1883, the epochal paper of Oliver Wendell Holmes on Childbed Infection appeared. Thus his career began with a new era in surgery. A group of master surgeons throughout the world were coming into prominence. Dr. Williams, of a race less than thirty years of age in freedom, was contemporaneous with these trail blazers. Even today the surgery of the heart is new, but this Negro surgeon thirty-five years ago successfully performed an operation for the repair of a wound of the heart and reported the feat in scientific literature. Thus was he a pioneer among pioneers. Founder of the Provident Hospital, Chicago, whose rich service in the training of Negro doctors and nurses has become a tradition,—reorganizer, in the mid-nineties, of the work of the famous Freedmens' Hospital, Washington, — for years teacher of surgery at the Meharry Medical College,—maker of Negro surgeons,—inspiration to a whole race of physicians,—contributor to medical literature,—master surgeon,—surely he left an impress upon his times.

A record of his scientific work rests secure in medical archives. Now that he has passed on, his exceptional achievements as a medical missionary, philanthropist and humanitarian should be permanently commemorated. The profession, the race and the nation should join in the erection of monuments and the establishment of foundations to his memory.

How Oscar Ended His Depression

A True Story

By CONSTANCE G. CURTIS

YES, it was really true! There it was before his very eyes. An ad—the kind of ad he had been wanting to see for weeks and weeks. And now the letters were dancing so that he could hardly read them. He shut his eyes tightly and turned his head away from the paper. Would it still be there or had his anxiety for a job caused him to have hallucinations? He opened his eyes quickly and stared again at the classified ad section. He was slow in finding the small insertion and he became sick with fear. Then suddenly, there it was again:

> WANTED—A boy about ten to run errands after school and on Saturdays. Call at Rodger's store between four and five this P. M.

Immediately the depression in ten year old Oscar's world was a thing of the past. The job was his. Already he could feel the coins of pay reposing in the pockets of his thin and tattered trousers. No thought of competition crossed his mind. Mommie would be so glad. He hadn't been making much selling papers here on the corner since the price had been cut.

"Gee, what a break," he mused as he yanked his cap on one side over his crisp hair. He made a smudge beside the ad with one dirty finger to identify it. Again he read "between the hours of four and five!" Gosh, oh golly! He glanced apprehensively at the large clock that stood in front of a jewelry store halfway down the block. It was almost four-thirty.

Oscar lit out as fast as two slim, brown legs would allow him. What a pitifully comical figure he made running down the Avenue, the bottoms of his trousers flopping, two unsold newspapers grasped tightly in his hand and a scared look in his black eyes. Maybe he would be too late; maybe someone else had beaten him to it. After all there were lots of little boys who would jump at a job like this.

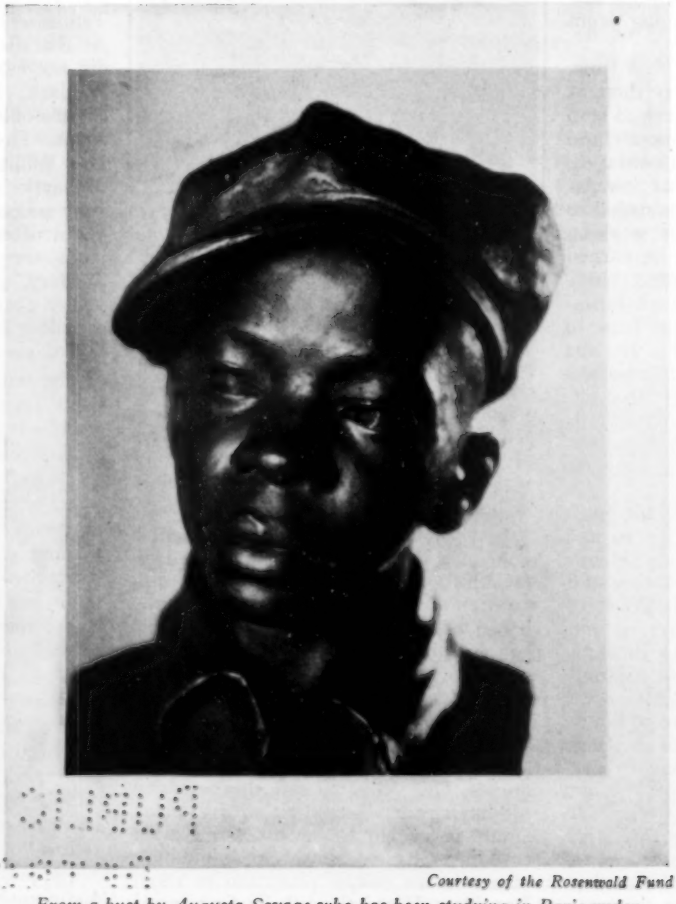
"I want dat job," determination filled him. "And ain't no one else goin' ta git it."

As Oscar rounded the last corner, the sight that met his eyes made him lose what little breath he had left. There must have been twenty-five boys lined outside the door of Rodger's store,—boys of all sizes; dirty boys, clean boys, Greeks, Jews, Irish, English—all with eager, hopeful faces.

Oscar hesitated at the corner. This would never do. And he must have that job. He'd have to get at the end of that line. Not a chance! He gazed mournfully at the line of youngsters, noticing that there wasn't a colored boy in the line. "Now," mused the little colored lad, "dis is goin' ta take a little cacalatin'." He shifted his cap, and then stood with one brown foot crossed over the other. He was in a deep study.

A few minutes later

(*Will you please turn to page* 473)



Courtesy of the Rosenwald Fund

From a bust by Augusta Savage who has been studying in Paris under Monsieur Felix Benneteau on a fellowship from the Rosenwald Fund.

ALONG THE COLOR LINE

EUROPE

¶ Inequalities of representation in England have emphasized the Conservatives' victory in the recent election. There were 22½ million actual voters; 14½ million of these voted for the National Party and some seven millions for the opposition. And yet, the National Party received a majority of 500 in a house of 615! Thus an empire with a majority of colored subjects is ruled by rotten boroughs in England.

¶ The International Exposition of Colonial Art at Rome was solemnly inaugurated October 1. Twenty-five thousand people a day visit it.

¶ In the International Exposition at Antwerp in 1930 there was an exhibit of books which had received their inspiration from the Belgian Congo. One hundred carefully selected books were displayed.

¶ The International Colonial Exposition in Paris closed November 1. The first meeting of the Congress of African Languages and Cultures was held there during the Exposition and Marshal Lyautey insisted on the importance of a better knowledge of African civilization to improve native administration.

¶ In August, 1930, a treaty was signed between Great Britain, Italy and Ethiopia regulating the importation of arms into Abyssinia. The details of the treaty are not clear but while the treaty does not prohibit importation of arms, it makes some restrictions, and it is the sort of the thing that Ethiopia will need to watch carefully.

AMERICA

¶ The report of Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist in the education of Negroes, United States Office of Education, has been published for the years 1928–1930. During the ten years' period, from 1918–1928, thirty million dollars was spent for Negro schoolhouses in eight states and two hundred and seventy million for whites. The Negroes form 30% of the population.

In one-third of the counties of the South, Negroes are without high school facilities. There are 578 counties in the former slave states, of which 282 have no high schools. The average length of the school year in the country was 171.5 days and for the Negroes, 131 days. Throughout the country there are thirty pupils for each teacher, while among Negroes there are forty-five. The average annual salary for Negroes is far below that of the whites. In Mississippi, whites receive $545; Negroes $386. In South Carolina whites $769; Negroes $302. In Virgina, whites $822; Negroes $472. In North .Carolina, whites $838; Negroes $487. The proportion of state funds devoted to Negro education show even greater discrepancies. On the other hand, there has been a great increase in the income and property of Negro land grant colleges, and the private colleges have also increased in buildings and endowment.

¶ The Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority has offered a prize of $100 for essays on Negro labor present-day problems. It is open to all college undergraduates without distinction of sex or race.

¶ There are at present 1,316 students of Japanese descent in the United States and Canada, including 1,063 men and 253 women. This is an increase of over 50% since 1923–24.

¶ The Annual Report of the Rosenwald Fund has been issued. It paid out during the year ending June 30, 1931, $2,475,455; of this money, $553,913 was spent for Negro public school buildings, transportation of children and school libraries in the South; for high schools, $90,320 was spent; State colleges received $100,000; private colleges and private schools, $505,005; fellowships for 165 individuals amounted to $136,692; health hospitals and studies in medical economics received $441,778; general education and studies in mental science, $221,676; social studies, $133,654; and library service, $155,159. The cost of administering the fund and publishing the reports amounted to $63,441.

From 1913–1931, Mr. Julius Rosenwald, and in later years, the Rosenwald Fund, have built 5,295 school buildings in the South, housing 650,250 Negro pupils and costing $27,647,831. Of this money, 63.34% has come from the public funds; 16.94% was contributed by Negroes; 15.46% was contributed by Mr. Rosenwald and the Rosenwald Fund, and 4.26% was given by white people. In addition to this, the Rosenwald Fund has helped transport 9,000 Negro pupils to consolidated high schools, most of the cost coming from public funds. Aid has been given to 1,048 school and county libraries at a cost of $129,461, of which the Rosenwald Fund paid one-third.

¶ In the recent elections, Cleveland elected three colored men as members of the city council: Dr. L. N. Bundy and Messrs. L. O. Payne and Claybourne George. Mrs. A. H. Martin was re-elected to the School Board.

¶ In New York City a colored man, J. H. Stephens, was elected to the State Assembly and another colored man, John William Smith, was elected Alder-

Recent Masters of Arts

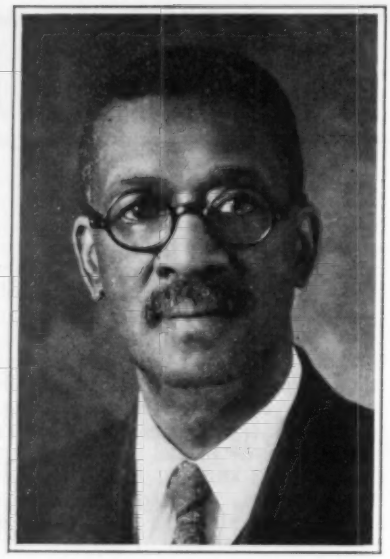
C. J. Parker
Columbia

L. L. Burwell
Chicago

M. B. Bousfield
Chicago

T. W. Talley
Chicago

H. T. Richard
Chicago



President S. H. Archer, page 465

man. In Cincinnati, Frank D. Hall, colored, was elected to the City Council.

¶ The President Hoover's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership has a special committee on Negro Housing. This committee reports that after studies in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis and Albany, less than half the houses occupied by Negroes meet modern standards. The average rental per room, of low income groups in New York is $6.67, but Negroes pay $9.58. Negro tenants are usually barred from new low-priced dwellings and are limited to run-down areas where few repairs are made.

¶ The colored 24th Infantry was formed sixty-two years ago in Texas. It was located there for the first eleven years; then moved to Indian territory, and afterward stationed in Arizona and New Mexico and Utah. It took part in the Spanish-American war; served fifteen years in the Philippines; fought in Mexico, and as a reward, it is being practically disbanded by President Hoover.

THE EAST

¶ In the Interscholastic Cross Country Championships of Philadelphia the Central High School of Philadelphia was victorious in the Senior Varsity event with the following team: Lafayette Powell, Ernest Williams, Al. Threadgill, John Searles, Edmund Cannon, Simon Levine, William Burgett and Cleve Wilson. Lafayette Powell was captain of the team and emerged as the individual winner.

The Junior Varsity team of the same school was second in their class with the following men: Emmanuel Goss, Sigmund Rosenberg, Nathaniel Davis, Ralph Fuller, Thomas Reed, Ed. Moore, Oney Berry and William Harris. All the members of both teams were colored, except Levine and Rosenberg.

In the class for Freshmen the Central High School also furnished the champions with the following team: James Pattman, Roger Williams, Walter Harris, Raymond Wilson, Arthur Thomas, Edward Guinan, Raymond Smith and Lawrence Coleman. All these boys were colored except Guinan.

¶ A little colored girl in the New York Public Schools wrote the word "Negro" with a capital "N" in a school composition. Her teacher ordered her to write it with a small "n." Roscoe Conkling Bruce of the Dunbar Apartments brought the matter to the attention of the Superintendent of the Public Schools and has received a letter from Mr. O'Shea saying: "I find that it is the practice of the leading newspapers and magazines to spell the word with a capital and we shall, therefore, have the word spelled that way in our schools."

¶ W. R. Lewis, Jr., a son of William H. Lewis, former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, has been appointed as Assistant District Attorney in the U. S. Department of Justice and assigned to the Southern District of New York. He is twenty-eight years of age and educated at Phillips Exeter and Harvard. He took his law course at Boston University.

¶ On the new building of the Y. M. C. A. Association of the City of New York which will cost upwards of one million dollars, the following article was inserted in the contract with the builder:

"The Contractor shall employ and shall cause sub-contractors to employ Negro labor on all work to be done under this contract, in so far as the employment of such labor may be practicable and such labor obtainable."

¶ The daily press of New York State has been giving wide publicity to lectures by William Pickens. Mr. Pickens has talked in Hudson, Buffalo and Niagara Falls on the problem of the Negro. He has addressed Rotarians and high school students, churches and general audiences.

¶ Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" was recently produced at the St. James Presbyterian Church, New York. The Reverend W. P. Hayes of Mount Olivet Church appeared as "Shylock" and his wife as "Portia." When colored Presbyterians and Baptists, including their pastors, can unite in the classic theatre, the world is evidently moving.

¶ The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History under the guidance of Dr. Carter G. Woodson has held a very successful annual meeting in New York City. The subjects treated were: "History Against Propaganda," "Negro Culture," "The West Indies and the United States," and "The Negro Church." The meetings were held at various colored churches and one at the beautiful Riverside Church on Riverside Drive, where an interesting dinner took place November 9. The same evening, a musicale was given at which Mrs. Charlotte Wallace Murray, the contralto, Luis Vaughn Jones, the violinist, and R. Nathaniel Dett took part. Among the chief speakers of the meetings were Dr. Woodson, President Hope of Atlanta University, Mr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, Professor Charles H. Wesley of Howard University, and Professor E. Franklin Frazier of Fisk.

THE BORDER STATES

¶ Howard University plans for the winter debates with New York University, Lehigh, Ohio Wesleyan, Oberlin, Lincoln, Wilberforce, Fisk, Virginia Union, Virginia State, Shaw, Morehouse, Hampton and Tuskegee.

¶ Nine college presidents helped to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the Howard University School of Religion, November 17–19.

¶ The DuBois Circle, a social and literary club of Baltimore, has celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. Miss Caroline L. Cook is President. The club was founded originally as an auxiliary of the Niagara movement.

¶ Bill Burnett, a white miner of Kentucky, killed a deputy coal company guard when the guard and others were beating a colored striker, Johnson Murphey. He was arrested for murder. He has been tried and acquitted.

¶ The Tech High School of Washington, D. C., canceled its Thanksgiving Day game with the Bethlehem, Pa., High School, because the Bethlehem school refused to keep Jackie White, its colored halfback, out of the game. White, who is the star of the team, had been out some time with a fractured rib and Tech was counting on his being kept out, but fortunately or unfortunately, he got well. It may be noted that on the Washington Board of Edu-

Lafayette Powell

cation there are eight members, of whom three are Negroes, while a Jewish Rabbi is President.

THE SOUTH-EAST

¶ On July 1st the American Baptist Home Mission Society announced from its New York office that Samuel Howard Archer had been elected President of Morehouse College.

President Archer was born in Petersburg, Virginia, December 23, 1870. He was educated at the Peabody Public School, Wayland Academy at Washington, and Colgate University at Hamilton, New York, where he was graduated in 1902. In college Mr. Archer was for three years a Varsity football man and debater.

President Archer taught at Roger Williams University from 1902 to 1905. He went to Morehouse in the fall of 1905 as Professor of Mathematics. As Dean of Morehouse from 1920 to June, 1931, Mr. Archer was frequently in entire charge in the absence of the President. Once during the World War he was Acting President an entire year while Doctor Hope was in France, and again he served in the same capacity during the past school year.

¶ Langston Hughes is reading his poetry and incidentally representing THE CRISIS, on a trip through the South. He was recently entertained at the University of North Carolina, where all the classes in literature were dismissed so that the white students could hear him read.

¶ The Robert Small High School, one of the best Negro schools in South Carolina, has been burned at Beaufort. This is the third time that the building has been on fire within the past two years and the cause was probably incendiarism. It was valued at $16,000 and was covered by insurance.

¶ G. W. Ochs Oakes, an official of the *New York Times* Company, who recently died, has left $1,000 to the City of Chattanooga, for medals to be presented annually at the close of the public schools. There is to be no discrimination as to sex or color.

¶ Mr. Forrester B. Washington, Director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, will edit the book on Negro Child Life to be published by the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. Mr. Washington is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Conference of Social Work.

¶ *Contempo*, a review of "books and personalities," is published at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Its December number has a remarkable poem by Langston Hughes, and a frank article on "Southern Gentlemen, White Prostitutes, Mill Owners and Negroes." It is a remarkably frank publication for the South.

¶ In the book "Florida Poets," an anthology of contemporary verse, the work by Alpheus Butler, a colored teacher at Edward Waters College, is included.

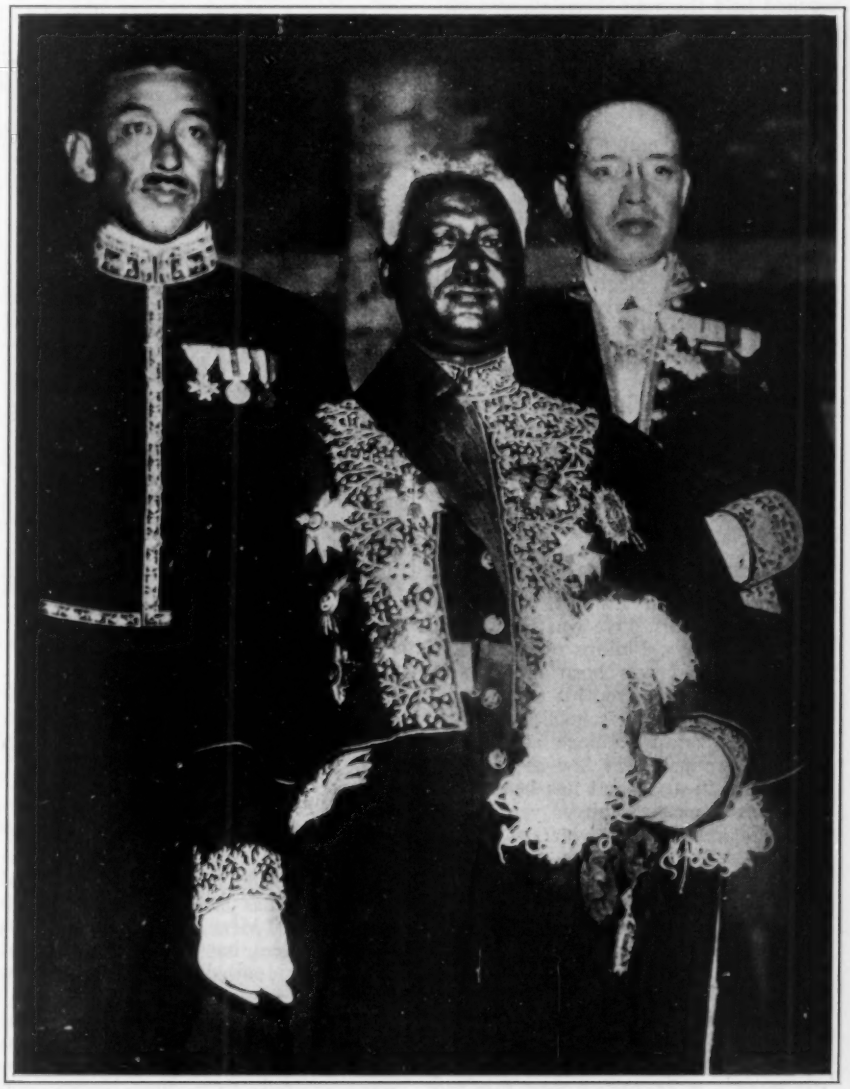
¶ Bennett College for Women at Greensboro, North Carolina, has celebrated Founders Day. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was bestowed upon the wife of the principal of Tuskegee, Mrs. Jennie B. Moton.

THE MIDDLE SOUTH

¶ In the Armistice Day celebration at Nashville, Tennessee, the issue of disarmament was discussed, and among the four addresses was one by a student of Vanderbilt and one by Laurence Reddick, President of the Student Council of Fisk University.

¶ Juilette Derricotte, former secretary of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., and lately Dean of Women at Fisk University, died November 7 from injuries received in an automobile accident. She and a senior student of Fisk, who also died from injuries, were not admitted to the local hospital at Dalton, Ga., where her car was struck by another, but taken thirty miles in an ambulance to Chattanooga, Tenn. The student died on the way and Miss Derricotte after arrival. Miss Derricotte was a woman of unusual culture and poise, and her work for inter-racial co-operation has been outstanding. An article concerning her will appear in a future number of THE CRISIS.

¶ At Le Moyne College, Memphis, Tenn., the DuBois Social Science Club



A Portent of the Future World

The King of the Kings of Ethiopia sends his Foreign Minister, Blattengueta Herui, to thank the Emperor of Japan for the Embassy sent to the Coronation of the Emperor of Abyssinia. The Minister received the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with Grand Cordon.

is publishing a small paper called "Truth" with facts and essays concerning this Junior College.

¶ Thomas W. Talley, for many years Professor of Chemistry at Fisk University, has received the degree of Master of Science in Chemistry from the University of Chicago.

¶ Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tenn., has dedicated its new educational and hospital buildings.

¶ M. L. Rogers, colored editor of the *Southern Register* of Jackson, Mississippi, is in danger of mob violence because of his protest against peonage of black laborers on local plantations. Rogers said:

"We wonder that a man with any blood in his veins would stand to be treated in such a manner. He has worked half the year, been starved out and then seen his crop taken from him. Somebody is going to pay for this in blood, as already one planter has been shot and almost fatally wounded for trying to make a Negro stay on his place and pick cotton. Fulcher was shot with a load of buckshot and is not likely to live (Fulcher died).

"To cow the Negro as usual, hundreds are searching the woods and swamps with riot guns and bloodhounds looking for two Negroes who would not stand to be enslaved.

"It is getting to the place now that Negroes are going to demand a square deal in the walk of life at the cost of their lives, and somebody is going to die before things will be better for the race. From now on, for several months, you can expect to see in bold face type across the mast head of the daily papers: 'Posse Hunts Black for Killing Planter.'"

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI

¶ Homer Garland Phillips, lawyer, is dead in St. Louis. He was the son of Bishop and Mrs. Phillips of the C. M. E. Church and was born in 1879 in Missouri. He received his early training in the public schools and the George R. Smith College at Sedalia. He was graduated in law at Howard University in 1903 and has been practicing for nearly thirty years. He married Perle Alexander of Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Phillips, who was a public-spirited man, and connected with many of the forward movements of colored St. Louis, was killed by gangsters because of a legal dispute.

¶ A recent law in Missouri makes it mandatory for communities to provide equal education facilities for the colored children. Hitherto, Negro schools in country districts have been widely neglected. It is hoped that this law will eventually greatly increase the attendance of Negro pupils in secondary schools.

¶ The Negro Little Theatre of Berkeley, Calif., has sixty active members and staged three one-act plays in November.

¶ In a report making scholastic comparison of forty academic fraternities in the University of Minnesota, the list is led by the Alpha Phi Alpha, a colored fraternity, with an average of 1.401. It is interesting to know that a year ago Alpha Phi Alpha was nearly at the bottom of the list, number 38, and at no time since it was recognized as a fraternity, has it ranked higher than 22. The average 1.401 is one of the highest averages ever made by a University of Minnesota fraternity and has been surpassed only four times in the last seventeen years.

Among the 26 Greek Letter Sororities represented by local chapters at the University of Minnesota, the Alpha

H. G. Phillips

Kappa Alpha ranked first with an average of 1.748. This is the third time that this Sorority has achieved this honor and previously it held it for two successive years.

THE MIDDLE WEST

¶ It is announced that the University of Cincinnati, which has hitherto refused to enroll Negroes in its medical department has at last admitted a colored student, Miss Lucy Oxley. Also, a Negro student has been a member of the varsity football team for the first time.

¶ The Governor of Michigan, Wilbur M. Brucker, delayed the extradition of a Negro to Alabama until he was assured that the Negro will not be lynched. The *Montgomery Journal* declares that Alabama "as a state is as much devoted to the law and to orderly processes in the administration of justice as Michigan." This is not quite true since Alabama, between 1882 and 1931, lynched without trial, 356 persons, while Michigan lynched eight.

¶ The Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society receives both white and colored children. They care for colored children with the assistance of an Advisory Board known as the Colored Children's Auxiliary, and have nearly three hundred.

¶ Fred Carlo, a colored boy of 17, is represented in the exhibit made by the Cleveland Printmakers. He has been studying arts and crafts in the settlement founded by Mr. and Mrs. Russell W. Jelliffe.

¶ Mrs. Maudelle B. Bousfield has recently been appointed Principal of the Douglass School in Chicago, Ill., one of the largest elementary schools in Chicago, with two thousand children and fifty-two teachers. She has also received on the day of her appointment, the degree of M. A. from Chicago University.

¶ Miss Lillian L. Burwell has received the degree of Master of Science in Zoology from the University of Chicago and has been initiated into the Sigma Xi, the National Honorary Scientific Society. She is a graduate of Howard University and teaches at Tillotson College, Austin, Texas.

WEST AFRICA

¶ African festivals for the dead, corresponding to our All Soul's Day, are widespread. Sometimes they take the form of a harvest festival with feasting; sometimes they include ceremonies of cleansing and purification, and at other times they are more and more clearly a form of ancestor worship and prayer to the dead for protection.

¶ A report of the Conference of Rulers held in Kaduna, Nigeria, over a year ago, has just been issued. It was attended by the rulers of many ancient states, like Katsina and Bornu and it is hoped this will become a great advisory council for the Moslem states of British Nigeria.

¶ The Royal Empire Society at a recent dinner in London were told that it is quite possible that the Gold Coast might furnish gold reefs which would rival those of the Rand of South Africa. God help West Africa!

EAST AFRICA

¶ The English Parliamentary Joint Committee on Closer Union in East Africa reported in November definitely advising against the union of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika. It recommended, however, cooperation, especially in transport. In Kenya, the committee calls for an increase of representation of native interests. One missionary now represents them, and

(*Will you please turn to page* 473)

Postscript
by W. E. B. DuBois

MAGNIFICAT, 1931

"*BLESSED art thou among women and blessed is the fruit of thy womb.*"

And Mary Black said: Who? Me? Blessed? and another baby coming and none of us with a job?

Blessed? How come? I can't understand you and God and I don't see no call for this soul of mine to magnify nothing! Look here: You see how we've slaved and worked and kept decent and gone to church and nobody calls us blessed,—they curse us.

You're mighty, all right, God—I know that you've done great things and your name's holy and all that. But how about me? How about that mercy on them that was afeared of you from generation to generation? Didn't Ma and Pa serve you? Didn't Grandpa preach your Word? Ain't I tried to do right? Well, how about me, then? You got strength in your arm—you can scatter the proud—well, why don't you put down some of the mighty white folks from their seats and exalt a few black folk of low degree—*why don't you?*

Why don't you get busy when you see us hungry and cold with no money and no job? What do you do about it? I'll tell you: You fill the rich and white with good things and the poor and black you send empty away, or lynch them. You don't even help the Jews as you promised Abraham when he helped you. And now—my god!—another baby!

And the angel said:

"He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the Highest; and the Lord God shall give unto Him the throne of His father David.

"The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee; therefore also that holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God.

"For with God nothing shall be impossible."

JOHN BROWN

A SINGULAR contretemps has arisen at Harpers Ferry from the project of United Daughters of the Confederacy to erect a monument in memory of the slaves who remained faithful during the John Brown raid. According to their statement: "John Brown, a Connecticut abolitionist, with a criminal record behind him," planned a raid to free the slaves, but "not a single slave joined the conspirators." A boulder was accordingly put in place and dedicated and at its dedication, to the surprise of the colored world, Henry T. McDonald, the white President of colored Storer College, and the Reverend George F. Bragg, Jr., colored rector of the St. James Episcopal Church, Baltimore, took part.

During the exercises, white speakers condemned the Haitian Revolution, lauded the "black mammy," and called John Brown crazy. It was a pro-slavery celebration and most people will agree with the Editor of the *Afro-American* that it was disgraceful for the President of Storer College and Dr. Bragg to have any part in this travesty.

The boulder is ostensibly erected to the memory of a free Negro who was killed in the fight, and the inscription says:

"This boulder is erected by the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the United Daughters of the Confederacy as a memorial to Heyward Shepherd, exemplifying the character and faithfulness of thousands of Negroes who, under many temptations throughout subsequent years of war, so conducted themselves that no stain was left upon a record which is the peculiar heritage of the American people, and an everlasting tribute to the best in both races."

The statement that no slave helped and fought with John Brown is historically incorrect and one is glad to remember that nearly two hundred thousand Negroes yielded to the "temptation" to fight against slavery in the Civil War and that most of them were former slaves.

DILLARD UNIVERSITY

WE are sorry that Will W. Alexander of the Inter-Racial Committee of Atlanta has accepted, even temporarily, the presidency of Dillard University. It is a typically American assumption that if a man does well in one job, he will do well in another; that a good father makes an excellent merchant; or a successful business man, a fine president of the United States.

The contrary is usually true. Mr. Alexander has achieved a unique position. Not only do the colored people of the United States believe in him, but the white people of the South have been persuaded to listen to more reason on the Negro problem from his mouth than from any other living man. His work has just begun. There is no one, least of all among those associated with him, who can possibly carry it on as he has started it.

On the other hand, the duties of a president of a colored college in the South have become so seriously complicated in the last few years that it is hard to find white men who can successfully fill the requirements. This arises from the social difficulties of the position. There can be no closer or finer social intercourse than that between teacher and student. The very social exclusiveness of the earlier South that threw Cravath and Ware and Hubbard so closely into daily intercourse with their black students, was the real reason of their enormous success; and, on the other hand, the difficulties which have recently arisen at Fisk and Hampton and Shaw have not come so much because of the character of the white presidents, as because of the impossible problem which they now have in seeking to adapt their social life to the requirements of two separate racial communities. Mr. Alexander cannot escape this dilemma at Dillard. He cannot keep his white Southern constituency if he becomes a companion and host and intimate social friend of black folk. He cannot hold his black students if the social barrier of color is going to stand between.

It is a cruel disservice to the cause of the Negro in the United States for the trustees of Dillard to have insisted on taking Mr. Alexander from the work in which he was so conspicuously successful to another in which his success must at best be problematical.

A CRISIS BIRTHDAY DINNER

HELEN BRYAN, Secretary of the Race Relations Committee among the Philadelphia Friends, conceived the idea. The Friends took it up and sent out an invitation saying that:

"On Tuesday, November 17th at six o'clock, the Committee on Race Relations of the two Philadelphia Yearly Meetings is giving a dinner in honor of the twenty-first birthday of THE CRISIS. We are asking a few out of

town people who have been closely associated with Dr. Du Bois, who has carried on for twenty-one years such distinguished and courageous service as Editor of THE CRISIS. We are also inviting a number of persons in Philadelphia who, because of their identification with him in work on THE CRISIS or because of their respect for his integrity and ability would like to pay a tribute to him."

One hundred people thereupon assembled in the old Arch Street Meeting House with its memories of William Penn. There were a few speakers: Oswald Garrison Villard told of the beginnings of THE CRISIS, and compared its mission with that of his grandfather, William Lloyd Garrison; James Weldon Johnson spoke of long years of fellowship and mutual striving for the N. A. A. C. P. ideals; Dorothy Canfield Fisher came all the way from Vermont to speak of her sympathy and appreciation and of the necessity of such pioneer work; Professor Alfred C. Garrett of Haverford told of his contact with the Editor of THE CRISIS in the Harvard Graduate School; Arthur Fauset spoke for the young authors and the inspiration they had received from THE CRISIS; Mrs. E. R. Mathews, donor of the Du Bois Prize, gave a word of appreciation, and her daughter, Mrs. Oliver La Farge, brought memories of meeting with the Editor on a trip from Italy. Dr. Du Bois spoke briefly on the trials and ideals and hopes of an editor, especially one whose organ is radical, and thanked the guests who were present.

A few who could not come sent kindly words. There were "best wishes" from Clarence Darrow and Waldo Frank. John Haynes Holmes regretted not to take part "in this inspiring enterprise." J. E. Spingarn and his wife said: "It is no mere stereotyped phrase when we say we shall be with you in spirit." Rabbi Stephen S. Wise commended the "great work in the interests of America and of race relations for twenty-one years." Henry T. Hodgkin was glad of "this public recognition . . . for what has been in many ways a thankless and difficult task." Mary White Ovington said: "It means a great deal for an editor continuously to improve his work as Du Bois has done. There has been no slipback." And Jacob Billikopf said of THE CRISIS: "There are but few journals which maintain so high a standard of literary quality."

The presiding officers were Ruth Verlenden Poley, who acted happily as toastmistress, and Professor Frank D. Watson of Haverford. It was a beautiful occasion, informal in dress and spirit, and full of quiet goodwill and fellowship.

Mrs. Du Bois and Yolande, with her husband, were there; Laura Wheeler Waring, Raymond Pace Alexander with the physician, his sister, and the lawyer, his wife; Walter White, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Minton, Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Bailey, Alice Dunbar Nelson and Alain Locke.

THE CRISIS is pleased. Rising and blushing with its twenty-one full years and bowing, and with hand on breast, THE CRISIS rededicates its life and soul to the emancipation of the Negro race, and through this of the world.

EDUCATION

THE National Advisory Committee on Education was appointed by President Hoover in 1929. It was to deliberate "as to policies which should be pursued by the Federal Government with respect to education." As first constituted, the committee contained no colored representatives. The N. A. A. C. P., through THE CRISIS, immediately protested. The Secretary of the Interior replied, July 16, 1929, that three Negroes would be included on the final committee, and that they were President R. R. Moton of Tuskegee, President Mordecai Johnson, and President John W. Davis of West Virginia State College. We said frankly at that time that unfortunately all of these men were in such relations to the government that it would cost something for them to speak frankly and freely.

The committee has pursued its investigations ever since and has just reported. In the main report, the Negro is neglected. Only a part of a chapter is devoted to his problems, and that after vague reference "to such schooling as will give each his utmost chance." The committee concludes that private donations have done more than government appropriations could possibly have done, and it, therefore, proceeds to oppose any further direct Federal aid in Negro education.

It even recommends such an amendment of present laws as would allow the states to discriminate at will in the distribution of Federal funds without interference from the government.

On the final vote, this report was adopted forty-three to eight, and in the minority were the three colored members. These three men made a valiant fight to change the attitude toward Negro education in the majority report, and some of the worst conclusions embodied at first were modified; but the Negroes were not satisfied with the final report, and "a bomb-shell was thrown into the midst of the meeting" when it was announced that the three Negro members would file a minority report. This was a splendid decision and it took courage on the part of Moton, Johnson and Davis. This minority report says:

"A combination of circumstances nowhere else to be duplicated in the entire field of American education serves to set apart Negro education as a unique and challenging problem.

"1. *Separate School System:* In eighteen states of their majority residence the education of Negro children is provided for in a separate system of schools differentiated on the basis of race.

"2. *Patrons a Racial Minority in Abnormal Relation to the Public Life:* The patrons of these separate schools represent a racial minority approximating one-fourth of the population. In many of these states these patrons have not yet obtained the franchise, so that they are not able to affect the support of education in these separate schools through elected representatives in tax appropriating legislative bodies. The responsible citizens of the enfranchised majority who seek vicariously to represent their interests in these states are often so inhibited by economic, social and political conditions descending from history that they can go forward but very slowly and sometimes not at all. The normal processes of public opinion and public functioning which operate to secure a fairly equal educational opportunity for all the children of the advantaged majority, therefore, do not effectively operate to secure this result for the children of this disadvantaged minority.

"3. *Receiving Abnormally Low Proportion of State and Federal Support:* The first consequence is that in many states this separate school system receives an abnormally low proportion of state monies appropriated for education. While serving the children of more than one-fourth, this racial minority received in 1930 an average appropriation of only 10.7% of the public funds. The facts will show that as a rule they also received an abnormally low proportion of all Federal grants made in aid of education within the states.

"4. *Uniquely Set Apart as by Far the Most Disadvantaged Educational Group Under State Jurisdiction:* The final current consequence is that this group of Negro children is by far the most heavily disadvantaged group of children in the entire field of education under state jurisdiction. The undersigned members of the committee rejoice with the majority members over the marked progress which has been made in Negro education, in recent years, in spite of numerous difficulties involved, but they feel that future Federal policy must be based upon a calm appraisal of the situation in its widest perspective. Such an appraisal must take into account the facts that in the above mentioned states less than one-half of the 3,326,482 Negro children of school age were in attendance at school of any kind

(*Will you please turn to page* 474)

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NEGRO RELIEF

(Continued from page 452)

sewing room in the New York Urban League and the Young Women's Christian Association.

This year the Prosser Committee has been succeeded by the Gibson Committee. This Committee is attempting to raise $18,000,000. Even while the money is being raised, men and women are being put to work daily. Again there will be two sewing rooms in Harlem. The Committee, because of the large funds this year will, as a consequence, spend a larger amount of money in Harlem.

A Central Registration Bureau for the Homeless has been established at South Ferry. Cards have been distributed to all the recognized social agencies, so that anyone in need of assistance may be referred directly to this bureau where they will be provided with temporary food, shelter, and clothing.

In addition to the work of these agencies, the churches will continue, as they have always done, to give meals, provide clothing, and to give baskets of food. One of the Harlem political organizations has a sub-committee of women who secure gifts of old clothing and distribute food and clothing to the poor.

All of the emergency relief measures mentioned above, admirable as they are, are temporary in duration and designed only to relieve distress produced by large scale unemployment. But unemployment is continuous, and unemployment cycles are still a recurring phenomena upon which experts cannot agree on a common cause.

In view of the well established fact that there is continuous unemployment with periodic aggravation, it is all the more necessary, in order to reduce unemployment, that scientific and adequate placement services should be established.

Some of Commissioner Taylor's suggestions outlined above have already been carried into effect. For instance, Mayor Walker appointed an Emergency Work Commission and this committee is cooperating with the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee headed by Harvey D. Gibson, the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment Relief, the Department of Public Welfare, which has announced the establishment of a new Home Relief Bureau, and the Coordinating Committee of the Welfare Council of which former Governor Alfred E. Smith is chairman. The Emergency Work Commission has taken over 6,000 men who were working in parks, playgrounds, etc., and were on the payroll of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee, thus releasing moneys that may be used for white collar and women workers.

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COOPERATIVE LEAGUE

(Continued from page 456)

4. That Children's Guilds are an invaluable auxiliary to the League and that each council should make a special effort to organize Boys and Girls Clubs, especially among those between the ages of 14 and 16.

5. That in spite of the marked indifference and often hostile attitude of the Church toward any practical economic program for its membership, the Y. N. C. L. members should use every opportunity to get "the gospel of consumers' co-operation" over to church congregations; and that each Local Council should handle its relationship to the Church as best meets the needs of its community.

6. That each council should follow a well planned educational program, emphasizing at all times the inclusiveness and far reaching effects of Consumers Co-operation on the Negro's social and economic status.

7. That each council designate some member to study the technique of publicity and to establish contact with the local newspapers; and that all local news be sent to National Office each week, reaching there not later than Friday morning.

8. That during November and December, unusual effort be made to increase the membership of the League; and that *January* 1st be set aside as *red letter day*, with each council staging a special mass meeting on that day.

9. That the Y. N. C. L. should adopt a Defense Program that will in every way protect the Negro masses.

10. That the National Office should incorporate as a *non-stock* educational and propaganda organization, on a national basis, and that the Councils should incorporate separately as *stock* corporations on a local basis.

The officers elected were George Schuyler, President, and Miss Ella J. Baker, National Director. Miss Baker is a native of Virginia by birth and of North Carolina by parentage and adoption. She attended the public schools of Norfolk, Va. and of Littleton, N. C. She was graduated from the high school and college departments of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., in 1923 and 1927 respectively. In each case, she was the valedictorian of her class, receiving in college enough credits for both the A. B. and the B. S. degree. By force of circumstances her "post graduate work" has included domestic service, factory work and other free-lance labors. To which "courses" she credits her education.

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OSCAR

(*Continued from page* 462)

Mr. Ross' secretary put up her arm to stop a ragged little Negro boy who tried to push his way through the door. "If you've come for the job," she was explaining wearily, "you will have to go to the end of the line. Mr. Ross is out."

"Yes'm, Missus, I know Missus," Oscar grinned showing his perfect white teeth, "But would you all give me a pencil and paper!"

Very curious but without a word, the secretary went to her desk and came back to the door with the requested articles. After much mental agony and biting of pencil, Oscar finished the note and handed it to the young lady who had watched him with great amusement.

"You jes give dat to the boss as soon as he comes in," ordered the lad. Then he scampered toward the end of the line. As he passed the boys, he heard one say, "Look at eight ball here for a job." Another time this would have meant a fight. But now he was confident that he had fixed things for the job and he didn't want to queer the works. He waited at the end of the line expectantly.

The sudden entrance of Mr. Ross prevented his secretary from satisfying her curiosity by reading the note, for she handed it to him immediately. It seemed that she was obeying without thinking the solemn command of the little colored lad. Her boss scanned the note and his face when he looked up and asked that Oscar Brown be called in, was wreathed in smiles.

Fifteen minutes passed, and Oscar emerged from the office and strutted triumphantly by the line of boys who were still patiently waiting. The job was his. None of them could take it now.

In his office after dismissing the other boys, Mr. Ross tipped back in his chair and laughed, "A clever little chap. Read this—" And he tossed the note to his secretary. It read:

Mr. Ross, don't hire nobody till you see me. I'm at the end of the line and I'm colored.

N A A C P

(*Continued from page* 457)

into the circumstances in connection with the distribution of funds for unemployment relief.

The Branches are urged to have a third committee to present to proprietors and managers of chain stores and other businesses operating in Negro neighborhoods and to stores generally which enjoy considerable Negro patronage a request that employment be given to qualified Negroes.

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE N.A.A.C.P. IN JANUARY

The annual meetings of the N.A.A.C.P. will be held on Sunday and Monday, January 3rd and 4th. The Sunday meeting will be held at St. Mark's M.E. Church, 138th Street and Edgecombe Avenue, New York City, at 3:30 P.M. It is expected that Mr. Heywood Broun and Rev. A. Clayton Powell will be the principal speakers.

The meeting on Monday, January 4th, will be held at the offices of the N.A.A.C.P., 69 Fifth Avenue, at 2:30 P.M.

COLOR LINE

(*Continued from page* 466)

wishes five to be nominated by the Governor. None of these need necessarily be natives.

¶ The new Bank of Ethiopia has an authorized capital of $3,750,000, of which $1,180,000 is paid in. The President is the Ethiopian Minister of Finance, B. Takle-Havariat, and the Vice President and Governor is an Englishman, C. S. Collier. On the Board, there are seven Abyssinian members, and E. A. Colson who is the American Financial Advisor for his government. The liquid assets amount to about $850,000.

¶ Harry Thuku, who was expelled from Kenya for leading a riot in 1922, is being allowed to return to his tribe, the Kiyuyu. He has been a subject of discussion in the British House of Commons.

¶ Gordon College, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, enrolled 510 boys in 1929, as compared with 68 in 1918. By the end of 1929, 534 students in all had completed the full secondary course, and 498 were in government service. About 120 a year finish the high school course now.

HARLEM JOHN HENRY VIEWS THE AIRMADA

(*Continued from page* 458)

Circling six hundred wings, sinister, strange.
Harlem John Henry asks, was that in vain?
Beauty and peace? Must beauty die once more,
Slain o'er and o'er in stupid, senseless rage?
But from the throats of all those millions dusk,
Harlem John Henry hears that beauty's cry,
Beauty from pain, triumphant over hate—
"Great day! Great day! Great day, de righteous marchin',
Great day! Great day! God's goin' to build up Zion's walls,
De chariot rode on de mountain top;
God's goin' to build up Zion's walls!
My God he spoke an' de chariot stop,
God's goin' to build up Zion's walls!
Great day! Great day!

ARTISTS' DIRECTORY

Who's Who

SCHOOL, church and club executives, when arranging single programs or a series of entertainments, will find it to their advantage to consult this column for available artists.

LANGSTON HUGHES (Poet and Lecturer). Reading his own poems, now booking for his first tour of California and the West. Schools, Lodges, Churches, Clubs. For terms and dates write: Artists' Directory, The Crisis, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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SONOMA C. TALLEY (Concert pianist; teacher of piano, voice and theory). Recitals arranged. For summer studio rates. Address: 79 St. Nicholas Place, New York City. (Telephone, BRadhurst 2-6027.)

WESLEY I. HOWARD. Concert Violinist. For terms and dates address Box 200, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia.

LUVENA WALLACE DETHRIDGE (Concert soprano). Open dates for recitals. Address: Richmond, Indiana. (Telephone 2424.)

HELEN HAGAN (Concert pianist). Bachelor of Music, Yale University and graduate from the Scola Cantorum, France. Has returned to the concert stage. Recital schedule in preparation. Park Square Building, Morristown, N. J.

ORRIN C. SUTHERN (Concert organist). St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Cleveland. Colleague of the American Guild of Organists. Address: 10214 Adams Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. (Telephone Henderson 8302.)

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¶ A six year old feud in the Zulu tribe of Mcumus, which has 50,000 members, and which has caused murder, fire and devastation, has finally been ended by a Board of Inquiry. The Board has deported a pretender and made Bulawayo, who is only 19, Regent of the tribe.

WEST INDIES

¶ British Guiana celebrated the 100th anniversary of British occupation October 13-17. The Capital is Georgetown and the colony consisted of three divisions: Essequebo, Demerara and Berbice.

¶ There is bitter protest in Granada, B. W. I., against the new taxation and the cost of crown colony rule. It is being led by T. Albert Marryshow, elected member of the Council.

POSTSCRIPT

(Continued from page 468)

in 1930; that more than one million of them—approximately one-third of the school population—did not enroll during that year; that 75.2% of those enrolled in the public schools during 1925-26 were in classes below the fifth grade; that in these states the average salary for the teachers of these Negro children was $524 per year, in one state falling as low as $260; that in no one of these states was there a state-supported university in 1930, offering, for example, training in medicine, dentistry or law; and that, while the average annual expenditure per educable child in the United States, as a whole, exceeds $80, the average annual expenditure per educable Negro child in these states is still less than $15."

The committee, therefore, makes the following recommendations:

"1. That for a limited number of years the Federal Government shall make to any State or States such special grants in aid of the development of Negro education therein, and in addition to any and all prevailing grants in aid of education in general, as shall be determined to be wise, after a careful study of the factors involved in the educational finances in said State or States, and as may be recommended by a joint Committee in each State created for that purpose and representing the Federal and State Governments and the Negro citizens of that State.

2. That the Division of Negro Education in the office of Education or in lieu thereof, a specially appointed National Advisory Commission on Negro Education, shall make such studies in the field of Negro education, in addition to the studies provided for in Recommendation 4, page 39, of the majority report, as may be needed to determine how the helpful purposes of the Federal Government, provided for above, may be most constructively carried through."

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